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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Table with exchange rates for various countries including U.S., U.K., France, Germany, etc.

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Socialists Are Routed In French Elections

Rightists May Control Nearly 80% of Seats, First Round Indicates

By Alan Riding New York Times Service PARIS — France's Socialist government suffered a crushing defeat at the polls on Sunday, with early results and projections from the first round of parliamentary elections pointing to a massive conservative majority in the National Assembly after next Sunday's runoff vote.

Russian Military Vows to Stay Neutral As Parliament Challenges Yeltsin Decrees

Clinton Urged To Make Trip To Moscow

WASHINGTON — The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, urged President Bill Clinton on Sunday to go to Moscow next month in a show of support for President Boris N. Yeltsin. Meanwhile, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn, said the current deadlock could lead to a breakup of Russia and to conflicts that might make the fighting in the former Yugoslavia seem tame.



Opponents of President Boris N. Yeltsin planting a Soviet flag on a monument in Moscow to heroes of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Legislators Prepare for A Court Fight

By Serge Schmemmann New York Times Service MOSCOW — While 1,000 die-hard Communists waved red flags outside and fervently denounced Boris N. Yeltsin, a shaken Russian legislature resolved Sunday to take the president to the Constitutional Court. But the angry legislators stopped short of moving directly against the president or the emergency powers he claimed on Saturday.

U.S. Seeks to Avoid Protectionist Label

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune THE U.S. government, by suddenly retreating at the end of last week from potential trade battles with Europe and Japan, appears to be seeking to avoid a protectionist label without giving up its effort to pry open markets abroad for American business.

Kiosk Agriculture Minister Quits in Italy Scandal

ROME (Reuters) — Agriculture Minister Gianni Fontana resigned from the Italian government Sunday after being targeted by a corruption probe. His spokesman told the ANSA news agency that the minister had "already taken the steps to put his mandate back in the hands" of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato.

At a Critical Time, Yeltsin Weighs History's Lessons

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Russian history is strewn with examples of half-hearted reformers who were toppled from power because they did not act decisively enough at the critical moment. The next few weeks will determine whether President Boris N. Yeltsin has the combination of tactical skill, political will and popular support needed to avoid this tragic fate.

Profit Man Leaves Serbia High and Dry

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service BELGRADE — Wars always have their profiteers, their smugglers and their fixers, but seldom does a single wheeler-dealer stir the national enmity directed at Jездимир Vasiljevic, a Serbian banker whose abrupt departure this month has accentuated the economic chaos here and thrown some light on the shady deals keeping Serbia afloat despite UN sanctions.

What Kohl Could Learn From Clinton

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service BERLIN — For more than 20 years, Bill Clinton has been an admirer of Western Germany's economic and social success. He is a fan of the German health, job training and industrial policy programs. He studied how German government, industry and labor work together, stayed in touch with German friends from his Oxford days, understands a bit of the language and even sent his daughter, Chelsea, to a German-language summer camp.



Almost 700 women and children were evacuated from Srebrenica. Page 2.

WORLD BRIEFS

Danes Cool Slightly to EC Treaty

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — An opinion poll published Sunday confirmed a trend of strong but slipping Danish support for a "yes" vote on the Maastricht Treaty on European Union ahead of a second referendum on the pact May 18.

Algeria Sentences 11 More to Die

ALGIERS (AFP) — Interior Minister Mohammed Hardi on Sunday pledged no mercy for "terrorists and criminals" after a special court sentenced 11 Muslim extremists to death for terrorist attacks.

Hostage Crisis Is Settled in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (Reuters) — Kidnappers who stormed the Nicaraguan Embassy here freed the last of their 23 hostages unharmed early Sunday in return for a ransom and safe passage.

Red Cross Leaves North Mogadishu

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — The Red Cross has pulled all of its foreign staffers from northern Mogadishu after thieves took \$180,000 at gunpoint, officials said Sunday.

Seoul Sees Renewed Talks With North

SEOUL (Reuters) — North and South Korea could renew talks next month on the nuclear dispute, a senior official said here Sunday. Talks on proposed mutual nuclear inspections broke down in January when North Korea protested Seoul's plan to hold military exercises with Washington.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Bangladesh has banned foreigners from entering the country because of the recent bombings in India. Dhaka, preparing to hold a South Asian summit meeting April 10 and 11, apparently declared the ban to avert any security threats during the visit of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao of India. It did not say how long the ban would last.

UN Commander Seeking to Unblock Flow of Bosnia Aid

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — General Philippe Morillon sought on Sunday to put together a deal with Serbs and Muslims to get aid flowing again to starving Muslims in eastern Bosnia.

General Morillon, the French commander of United Nations troops in Bosnia, left the headquarters he has set up in Srebrenica for talks with both warring parties after 18 trucks with supplies for the besieged Muslim town were blocked on the Serbian-Bosnian border.

A UN military source in the border town of Mali Zvornik, where the Danish trucks were stranded for a second day, said the French general had talks in the Bosnian Serbian town of Bratunac before driving on to the Muslim stronghold of Tuzla.

Later Sunday, General Morillon said he had won agreement to let Serbs leave Tuzla, a condition for more evacuations from desperate Srebrenica. He has said Bosnian Serbs must allow unconditional access to Srebrenica.

"It is not a question of a bargain," the general said. "I refuse the idea of reciprocity."

Instead, he said, the agreement represented the start of "the progressive restoration of the freedom of movement of everybody in the country."

U.S. planes dropped more aid over Srebrenica early Sunday but, for the first time, scattered individual packets rather than pallets to try to prevent starving inhabitants from injury or death in the chaotic scramble for food.

The U.S. European Command in Frankfurt said tests had shown that the new rations, falling slowly because of air pockets in the packaging, could be dropped directly over towns rather than nearby.

General Morillon succeeded Friday in getting a land convoy of food and medicine to Srebrenica for only the third time since war erupted in the former Yugoslav republic last April. The same convoy evacuated nearly 700 emaciated refugees, including some 100 women, to Tuzla on Saturday.

Bosnian Serbs accused General Morillon of having violated an agreement by evacuating more than the agreed number of wounded from Srebrenica and threatened to block evacuations if Serbs were not brought out of Tuzla.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said they could not accept any linkage between the supply of aid to besieged settlements and evacuation of Serbs.

General Morillon's intervention in Srebrenica has focused world attention on the plight of the Muslims in eastern Bosnia as the Serbs have tightened their grip on the area.

Sarajevo came under heavy artillery attack on Sunday after two days of relative calm. Serbian artillery fired on the Old Town area and the residential neighborhood of Vratnik at dawn.

Shelling, apparently from Muslim positions, also rained down on the airport, hub of the international relief airlift for the besieged capital, and closed the road leading from it into the city, UN officials said.

Croat Meets Iztbegovic

With the Security Council expected to vote Monday to enforce the ban on military flights over Bosnia, the leader of the country's Croats was pressing the Muslim-led government to accept a UN plan for ending the civil war, Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from the United Nations.

The head of Bosnia's Croatian delegation, Mate Boban, met President Alija Iztbegovic for three hours to urge him to sign a map that would divide the country into 10 largely autonomous provinces.

Bonn Coalition Split on Manning Of Bosnia Flights

BONN — Germany's coalition was deeply divided on Sunday over whether German airmen should stay aboard NATO surveillance planes if the United Nations asks the alliance to enforce a no-flight zone over Bosnia.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats said the airmen must remain on board in the planes now monitoring the no-flight zone to fulfill Bonn's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said his Free Democrats, junior partners in the governing coalition, believed that the German crews might have to be withdrawn because of constitutional curbs on Germany's armed forces.

Peter Hintze, general secretary of the Christian Democratic cabinet majority would order the German crews to remain on board even if the Free Democrats disagreed.

FRANCE: Conservatives to Dominate the Assembly

(Continued from page 1) beat the Socialists. Just one week ago, it was predicted to win 12 percent to 14 percent of votes. Projections now give it under 8 percent of ballots.

"It's a relative failure, a disappointment," said Brice Lalonde, the leader of Generation Ecologie. "The results are not what we expected, not what polls predicted."

He partly blamed the last-minute appearance of candidates claiming to represent obscure ecological groups which, he said, created confusion among voters.

While the environmentalist alliance will probably not win any seats in the Assembly and the National Front may only hold onto its current single seat, the concentration of Communist voters in certain districts means that the Communist Party may still take between 10 and 25 seats.

The focus now turns to the bargaining that will take place in the coming days as parties and candidates participating in next Sunday's vote try to woo the support of

Another Victim of Winter: Automatic Teller Machines

DALLAS — A large disruption of automated teller machines in the United States has left bankers struggling to find alternative service for the 1 million card holders affected.

The collapse under heavy snow of a roof at a computer center in Clifton, New Jersey, brought down 5,000 of the machines nationwide — 6 percent of the country's total — and left an industry and its customers wondering about their growing reliance on banking machines.

Some of the questions concern the planning for such emergencies. The computer center's plan was thwarted because the planned backup site in North Bergen, New Jersey, was filled with other computer operators displaced from the World Trade Center by the bombing there last month.

Questions have also arisen about how much the disruption will cost and who should pay for it. "If one ATM does 5,000 transactions a month, and it's down a week, and the fees are 50 cents to \$1 per transaction and you're talking about 5,000 ATM's — those are some serious numbers," said Lauri Giesen, editor of Bank Network News, a newsletter based in Chicago. "There are a lot of banks that are going to suffer."



A Bosnian Serbian woman whose son was killed shouting curses at UN trucks evacuating women and children from Srebrenica.

Q & A: Diplomacy and Force In Facing the Balkan Conflict

John D. Scanlan, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia from 1985 to 1989, recently returned from Belgrade, where he was Prime Minister Milan Panic's foreign affairs adviser. He spoke with Heather Green about the situation in the Balkans.

Q. Is there a dynamic either in Yugoslavia or around Slobodan Milosevic [the president of Serbia] that makes the expansion of Serbia inevitable?

A. I never believe in inevitability. Mr. Milosevic has played on the legitimate interests of the Serbian people to promote his own political career and his desire to remain in power. I think the world should recognize that the Serbian people do have legitimate interests, especially the right to self-determination for the 3 million Serbs living outside the borders of Serbia and Montenegro.

Q. After your role inside the Yugoslav government, how would you describe its nature?

A. The regime is self-serving. It serves the interests of Mr. Milosevic. The regime preaches militant activism and creates an atmosphere of fear to stay in power. It is the power of the game. They will hold onto political power as long as they can, whether for another year, another month or another day.

Q. Why did Mr. Panic seek the prime minister's job?

A. He sincerely believed that he could make a difference. He sincerely believed that there was a need for somebody who could offer a peaceful alternative to the Yugoslav people and to the Serbian nation. He had the good fortune to emigrate to the United States, to become successful and wealthy, and he believed that he had a duty and an obligation to try.

Q. Was the effort worthwhile?

A. Yes. He brought hope to the Serbian people, he mobilized the best of them in his campaign. As a result of that they still have hope that they will prevail in the end and restore Serbia's good name.

Q. Does the peace settlement in Croatia have a chance of lasting?

A. It will stand as long as we in the West want it to stand. It depends on the resolve of the United Nations. I think that it has to last until a permanent arrangement of some kind is established which will permit the Serbs in Croatia to feel sure

about their security. It is up to the Croatian government to make them feel comfortable.

Q. What is the likelihood of the violence spreading to Kosovo or Macedonia?

A. That scenario has been somewhat overstated. Mr. Milosevic's regime does not need any additional problems, either within Serbia, in Kosovo, or anywhere else. In my own view, that we in the West should establish a relatively strong military presence in Macedonia, with the agreement of the Macedonian government, as a deterrent. The troops should be stationed as close to the border as possible to make it quite clear to Mr. Milosevic that the United Nations would be ready to move.

Q. What is the significance of the U.S. airdrop?

A. Very significant in terms of providing the element of hope. It has made it quite clear that the United States is not indifferent to the plight of the people in those enclaves.

Q. What about the UN presence in Bosnia?

A. What the United Nations can do depends on the rules of engagement. The UN forces were put in there merely to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid. If the rules of engagement restrict your ability to fire when fired upon, it is difficult to establish the kind of credibility that might give greater pause to those who want to continue the hostilities on both sides. You need a much larger UN force plus rules of engagement that make it quite clear that they will return fire with everything they've got.

Q. What policy planning in the West led to the hesitancy on the part of Europe and the U.S. to become involved?

A. The main problem was the failure to anticipate the intensity and the brutality of the conflicts. Beyond that, I think that there was a failure of consensus and will on the part of European nations to become actively engaged. If you are going to be engaged militarily it is easier to do it up front, before things get out of control.

Q. Did the Europeans have the capability to enforce a diplomatic plan?

A. Europeans certainly do have enough military force to handle this and they could have if they had acted more firmly and consistently up front and had been more evenhanded. The Europeans were not evenhanded and that undermined their credibility.

BANKER: Serbs Count Losses

(Continued from page 1)

various kinds and illegal currency trading could be afforded to pay such amazing interest rates.

Mr. Vasiljevic, 43, has denied any wrongdoing. He has also accused the Serbian authorities of sabotaging his business through blackmail, promised to repay at least some of his clients and threatened to organize the assassination of various Serbian and Montenegrin leaders.

Now held up in Tel Aviv, Mr. Vasiljevic did not return a telephone call. In an interview there a week ago, he denied that he had absconded with the money.

A lawyer for Yugoslandic, Stevan Protic, said the financial company, which had 19 branches, appeared to have obligations to its clients of at least \$75 million, but that assets in cash and gold amounted to just over \$4 million.

Mr. Vasiljevic has started an affair that could have consequences for the security of the country," Mr. Protic said. "People are very embittered, and his repeated broken promises to return and pay have not helped."

Just what caused Mr. Vasiljevic to leave Belgrade is not entirely clear. But he appears to have been prodded into flight by a combination of a financial squeeze, the beginnings of a crackdown by the Milosevic government against organized crime, and an increasingly abysmal economic situation.

Sanctions Starting to Bite

Clinton administration officials said that the recent rash of financial scandals in Belgrade showed that international sanctions were finally taking hold against the Serbian leadership. The New York Times reported from Washington.

"Something has come to a head," said an official familiar with efforts by the administration to tighten sanctions against Belgrade.

Earlier this month, President Bill Clinton sent diplomats to European capitals to urge stronger controls to enforce bans on trade and financial transactions with Yugoslav enterprises.

The U.S. officials said the administration had succeeded in persuading foreign financial institutions to halt money transfers from Germany, Austria and other countries on behalf of the companies.

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FIRST 100 DAYS / THE SUPREME COURT STAKES

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton to Visit Hospitalized Father-in-Law

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President Bill Clinton arrived in Little Rock, Arkansas, on Sunday to visit his father-in-law, who was hospitalized after suffering a stroke.

Hugh Rodham, 81, the father of Hillary Rodham Clinton, was in serious condition Sunday at St. Vincent Infirmary Medical Center, said a hospital spokeswoman, Carolyn Lindsey.

Mrs. Clinton and her daughter, Chelsea, had already arrived in Little Rock. Mrs. Clinton's mother, Dorothy Rodham, also was at her husband's side. The Rodhams, originally from Illinois, moved to Little Rock in the late 1980s.

Dr. Susan Santa Cruz, Mr. Rodham's physician, said that he had suffered a stroke Friday. The family requested that no other information about Mr. Rodham's medical history or treatment be released, Ms. Lindsey said. (AP)

Park Service Chief Brokaw? He Says 'No'

WASHINGTON — After thinking about it "very seriously," the NBC News anchor Tom Brokaw has turned down an offer to be director of the National Park Service, which he said was first made two weeks ago by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt.

The "Nightly News" anchor said he finally decided that "the timing just isn't right." He cited the present turmoil at NBC News and his desire to see the news division get back on course before he might think again of changing jobs.

Mr. Brokaw, who has had an interest in the environment since his South Dakota boyhood, said Mr. Babbitt "has known of my specific interest in park policy for some time."

Among other names recently floated for the job have been those of the actor Robert Redford and two former House members, Peter H. Kostmayer, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Patsy T. Mink, Democrat of Hawaii. (WP)

Inside White House, a Loose, Hungry Place

WASHINGTON — It's not as if they'd replaced the oil portrait of George Washington in the Cabinet Room with a black-velvet rendering of Elvis. And President Clinton was only joking the other night when he said, "We expect our own McDonald's to be completed by fall."

But he did invite an Elvis impersonator into the Oval Office recently. (Actually, it was Mark Alan Stamaty, a cartoonist, who turned up his collar, fluffed out his hair and broke out in an a cappella rendition of "All Shook Up" during a meeting for cartoonists.)

And though they have not had Big Macs yet in the White House mess, the president's minions have ordered that the kitchen stay open after hours to accommodate the work habits of Mr. Clinton and his equally compulsive aides.

In two months, the character of the Clinton White House is becoming clearer. In ways large and small, it reflects the character of Bill Clinton.

It is a loose place, where doors are flung open and top aides wander fairly freely into the Oval Office.

Spontaneity is rampant. After Mr. Stamaty's recent performance, for instance, the president dispatched an aide to his living quarters to retrieve an autographed Elvis tie from his collection, which he then presented to the cartoonist.

Yet the White House has imposed some discipline on a rather undisciplined man. After all, Mr. Clinton lives right upstairs, he's not as late for appointments as he was during the campaign and usually makes it to the Oval Office by 8:30 A.M., an hour after his senior aides start their staff meeting.

He goes upstairs for dinner between 6:30 P.M. and 8 P.M., but often ditches back for more work. (Hillary Rodham Clinton has such a feverish schedule that she is rarely spotted with her spouse.)

While he still has a hearty appetite for fried foods, he has on occasion surprised White House staffers with his eating habits. Once, a steward returned from the White House mess to the president's private dining room with trays for Mr. Clinton and Al Gore, the more svelte vice president.

One had baked swordfish, a dried out baked potato and green beans. The other had the special du jour: the Mexican Fiesta Platter, loaded with tacos, enchiladas, rice and beans.

Mr. Clinton's aides laughed, certain about who had ordered what. But the president had the last laugh. "The truth was that Clinton ate the swordfish," said George Stephanopoulos, the communications director. "I was as surprised as anyone." (NYT)

Perot Plan for Referendum Gets Bad Reviews

WASHINGTON — The nation's leading survey research associations have condemned Ross Perot's planned "referendum" on political changes as an unreliable and potentially misleading gauge of public opinion.

The National Council on Public Polls said Mr. Perot's mail-in referendum could be "the biggest polling hoax" since the Literary Digest declared Alf Landon the winner against President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the 1936 election.

The American Association for Public Opinion Research added that Mr. Perot's referendum would not be "a representation of what Americans think."

The former presidential candidate was to announce on national television plans for the "First National Referendum-Government Reform." The centerpiece of this effort is a ballot that will be distributed in magazines and newspapers.

It asks respondents to answer yes-or-no questions, which elicit reactions to various political revisions, including a balanced-budget amendment to the constitution, matching every dollar of new federal taxes with \$2 in federal spending cuts, and the line-item veto for the president.

Participants are instructed to clip out the completed questionnaire and mail it to Mr. Perot's United We Stand America organization, which will tabulate the ballots and report the results.

But survey researchers warn that such clip-out or call-in polls often are highly inaccurate gauges of public sentiment, largely because the people who participate frequently hold very different views from the public as a whole. (WP)

Quote / Unquote

Marcia Hale, White House director of scheduling: "There's no such thing as a quick meeting with President Clinton. You wouldn't schedule even a phone call for five minutes because that's just not who he is. It just won't happen." (NYT)

Away From Politics

Two men and four women, members of the Branch Davidians, left the cult's compound near Waco, Texas, a federal official said. As with other adults previously released from the compound, the six were expected to be detained as material witnesses. The FBI said recent discussions with the cult leader, David Koresh, and the latest releases have bolstered negotiators' hopes that an end to the standoff may come soon.

Reducing blood cholesterol levels apparently does no harm, according to a new study. A previous study had shown a link between very low blood cholesterol levels and higher death rates. But according to the findings described at a scientific conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico, certain health problems and harmful living habits account for the increased number of deaths — from disease, accidents and suicide — among men with low cholesterol levels.

NBC News has fired three producers on its "Dateline NBC" program over the staging of a fiery crash involving a General Motors truck, according to a network official.

The reinstatement of a homosexual sailor has proven disruptive, U.S. Navy Captain Gregory Markwell contends in court. "His reinstatement has struck a discordant note with the troops," Captain Markwell said in the deposition in the case of Keith Meinhold. Mr. Meinhold had been discharged after he announced that he was a homosexual.

Every kick and baton blow used on Rodney G. King was reasonable and necessary to arrest him and may have protected him from more serious harm. Sergeant Charles L. Duke, a highly decorated Los Angeles police sergeant, testified in the trial of four officers accused of violating Mr. King's civil rights. Sergeant Duke praised Officers Laurence M. Powell and Timothy E. Wind for their handling of the situation. He said their actions may even have saved Mr. King from being killed.

Eight high school students in the Los Angeles suburb of Lakewood have been arrested, accused of raping or molesting girls as young as 10 in a gang competition to accumulate "points" for sexual conquest. The Los Angeles police said that the incidents went back at least five months and that scores of victims might have been involved. (NYT, AP, WP, LAT)

A Chance to Change the Court

A Persuasive Liberal Is Clinton's Best Bet

By Joan Biskupic

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For more than two decades, the Supreme Court has been on a conservative march, and Justice Byron R. White has been in step. He has opposed abortion and, in most cases, affirmative action; he has taken a frugal approach to freedom of speech, favored a "low wall" of separation between church and state, and been tough on criminal defendants.

If President Bill Clinton named a liberal to the court, it could break the conservative grip and move

wavering justices — Sandra Day O'Connor, Anthony M. Kennedy and David H. Souter — rather than be only a guaranteed liberal vote. With only two consistently liberal justices on the court, Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens, the addition of someone with a liberal voice but no power of persuasion will not substantially change the court's conservative dominance.

For Mr. Clinton the stakes are high, politically and substantively. Justice White is the last remaining Democratic appointee on the court. Two successive Republican presidents have remade the high court and the lower federal bench, resulting in a narrower reading of the constitution and a preference for governmental authority over individual liberties.

Since 1969, when Richard Nixon appointed Warren E. Burger to be chief justice, the court has been moving to the right. After four Nixon appointments to the high court, Jimmy Carter had none. Ronald Reagan and George Bush, between them, named five new justices and elevated Justice William H. Rehnquist to chief justice.

In the judicial context, "conservative" generally means that courts will not decide social problems that are traditionally the province of legislators. The "liberal" approach connotes a willingness to read more broadly the constitutional guarantees, beyond the policies of elected lawmakers.

The latter approach is commonly associated with the tenure of Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953-69), under whom the court strengthened the rights of criminal defendants and enhanced the concept of equal protection for minorities, notably in the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education, which ended the "separate-but-equal" approach to schools and began desegregation.

Even into Mr. Burger's term as chief justice (1969-86), the court interpreted the constitution to allow affirmative action and make abortion legal nationwide.

Under Chief Justice Rehnquist, the court not only has been traditionally conservative but also has become more activist, willing to overturn precedent and go beyond the legal issue directly before the court for a more socially conservative consequence.

NEWS ANALYSIS

the court toward more guarantees for individual rights, greater access to abortion and constitutional protection for homosexuals.

Justice White's replacement could bring a distinct change in voting patterns. The court now has seven generally conservative justices and two comparatively liberal ones. In recent opinions, three of the conservatives have taken small steps from the right in decisions marked by soul-searching and doubt.

On the hot issues of the day, such as abortion and school prayer, the court has split, 5 to 4, with Justice White in the minority opposing a reaffirmation of Roe v. Wade on abortion rights and urging a greater government role in religion.

Justice White announced Friday that he would retire at the end of the current term in June or July. A more liberal nominee could shore up abortion rights and stop the effort to lower the wall of separation between church and state, as well as become a swing vote to strengthen defendants' rights in criminal cases.

While Mr. Clinton has said he will seek a liberal voice, he has done little to hint at a specific nominee. He has vowed to name someone who supports abortion rights and who reads the protections of the Bill of Rights more broadly than the current majority. He also has said repeatedly that he wants more diversity on the bench, suggesting a woman or a representative of an ethnic minority.

Yet the way for Mr. Clinton to have the greatest influence is to find someone who would work with the



STRONGER PACE — Defense Secretary Les Aspin leaving Georgetown Hospital in Washington after having received a pacemaker to control his heartbeat. He was to be back at work on Monday.

Is U.S. Environmental Policy Long Overdue for a Cleanup?

By Keith Schneider

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A generation after the United States responded to polluted streams and filthy air with the world's first comprehensive strategy to protect the environment, many scientists, economists and government officials have reached the dismaying conclusion that much of America's environmental program has gone seriously awry.

These experts say that in the last 15 years environmental policy has too often evolved largely in reaction to popular panics, not in response to sound scientific analyses of which environmental hazards present the greatest risks.

As a result, many scientists and public health specialists say, billions of dollars are wasted each year in battling problems that are no longer considered especially dangerous, leaving little money for others that cause far more harm.

In the first wave of the modern environmental movement, starting about 30 years ago, the focus was on broad efforts to eliminate the most visible pollution pouring from smokestacks and sewer pipes — programs with clear goals that had obvious benefits.

A second wave began in the late 1970s, with a new strategy intended to limit visible pollution further — and to begin

attacking invisible threats from toxic substances.

To that end, state and federal governments began writing sweeping environmental laws, some of which included strict regulations to ensure that certain toxic compounds were not present in air, water or the ground at levels that did not exceed a few parts per billion, concentrations that could be measured with only the most sophisticated equipment.

The result was a tangle of regulations that the Environmental Protection Agency estimates cost more than \$140 billion a year, roughly \$100 billion spent by industry and \$40 billion by government.

But what is now becoming apparent, some scientists and public health specialists say, is that some of these laws — written in reaction to popular concerns about toxic waste dumps or asbestos in the schools, as examples — were based on little if any sound research about the true nature of the threat. Since 1980, for instance, thousands of regulations were written to restrict compounds that had caused cancer in rats or mice, even though these animal studies often fail to predict how the compounds might affect humans.

And with rare exceptions, Congress approved new laws without subjecting them even to rudimentary cost-benefit analyses. One reason was that during the 1980s, when the economy seemed healthier, there was far less pressure on Congress to consider the cost of environmental policy.

Now an administration intent on strengthening environmental policy is settling into office when competition for financial resources is keen. At the same time, a wealth of research shows that some of the nation's environmental protection efforts are excessively costly and devoted to the wrong problems.

This view is the vanguard of a new, third wave of environmentalism that is sweeping America. It began in the late 1980s among farmers, homeowners and others who were upset largely by the growing cost of regulations that did not appear to bring any measurable benefits. Corporate executives had long been making similar arguments, which had gone unnoticed, even during 12 years of Republican rule, because often they were seen as interested only in saving money.

Richard J. Mahoney, chairman and chief executive of Monsanto, the chemical company, said the nation may start listening to industry now.

"People want to know, even with the environment, what we are getting for our money," he said. "The most positive thing since the election is that we are

beginning to recognize that we do have finite resources, and one must make choices."

But leaders of the nation's conservation organizations believe the new view is misguided.

"We don't need a new paradigm," said David D. Doniger, a senior lawyer with the Natural Resources Defense Council. "For 35 years, the policy of the government has been that when there is uncertainty about a threat it is better to be safe than sorry. When you are operating at the limits of what science knows, the big mistake would be to underestimate the real danger and leave people unprotected."

Still, in the last few years the wave has moved into universities, city halls, state capitols and even to the highest levels of the Environmental Protection Administration, whose Science Advisory Board in 1990 concluded that environmental laws "are more reflective of public perceptions of risk than of scientific understanding of risk."

President Bill Clinton is clearly aware of this view. As governor of Arkansas, he continually complained as a federal toxic waste cleanup project in Jacksonville devoured \$25 million in state, federal and private money. State officials said nearly a decade of work had produced little

more than piles of technical documents, exorbitant legal bills and public discord.

To be sure, some of the \$140 billion the nation is spending this year pays for environmental programs that are indisputably useful. For example, few experts question the value of spending roughly \$3 billion each year on new sewage treatment plants. Many, however, question the wisdom of spending billions of dollars to protect people from traces of toxic compounds.

The new school of thought has blossomed as policymakers confront such planetary threats as global warming, ozone depletion and deforestation, in which the consequences of wrong action are much greater. Unless the nation re-thinks its approach to environmental protection, some experts say, the United States could repeat its mistakes.

"Does it make sense to spend millions of dollars cleaning up a site that only has a tenth of an ounce of contamination?" asked Dr. Richard Goodwin, a private environmental engineer in Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, who has overseen more than 20 toxic waste cleanups. "I say no. All we're doing in most cases is throwing money at a problem without improving public health or the environment."

Reagan Hid Salvador Abuses, Files Show

By Clifford Krauss

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration knew more than it publicly disclosed about some of the worst human-rights abuses in El Salvador's civil war and withheld the information from Congress, declassified cables and interviews with former government officials indicate.

Charges that Reagan officials, and to a lesser extent the Carter and Bush administrations, may have covered up evidence of abuses to win congressional approval of about \$6 billion in aid were revived with the release of a UN-sponsored report documenting widespread human-rights violations by the Salvadoran military.

In Congress, plans are under way to investigate the testimony of dozens of U.S. officials during the past decade to determine whether, in their zeal to save Central America from Soviet influence, they misled lawmakers about what they knew.

A number of formerly classified diplomatic and intelligence documents obtained by The New York Times show that U.S. officials knew far more about the workings of far-right death squads than they told Congress or the American people.

For example, even as senior officials were denying that Salvadoran troops trained by the United States had massacred peasants at El Mozote in December 1981, a U.S. Embassy officer interviewed a refugee couple who said they had seen dozens of bodies at the hamlet.

The papers show that while Reagan officials were debunking evidence gathered by the Carter administration, apparently linking Roberto d'Aubuisson, a far-right politician, to the slaying of the archbishop of San Salvador, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, in 1980, President Ronald Reagan's own ambassador sent a cable describing Mr. d'Aubuisson's presence at a meeting where the murder plot was planned.

In the case of the murders of four American churchwomen in 1980, a cable from Ambassador Robert E. White to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. expressed incredulity that the administration had complimented the ruling military junta in El Salvador for its investigation of the deaths.

The Salvadoran military "protects its own, ignoring, suppressing,

covering up" abuses, according to a November 1981 Pentagon report signed by Brigadier General Fred F. Woerner and declassified last month. "Unabated terror from the right and continued tolerance of institutional violence could dangerously erode popular support to the point wherein the Armed Forces would be viewed not as the protector of society, but as an army of occupation," the report concluded.

Reagan and Bush administration officials justified their policy in El Salvador as a lesser evil compared with the alternative of allowing a victory by Marxist guerrillas. And they point out that the policy ultimately brought peace and restored democracy to the country.

"Let them go have bearings," Eliot Abrams, a senior State Department official in the Reagan administration dealing with Latin America and human rights, said after hearing of plans in Congress for an investigation. "This is an allegation that the entire top rank of the Foreign Service is filled with

liars. It is a reprehensible McCarthy charge."

But Mr. White, the Carter administration's ambassador in 1980 and 1981, said: "The Salvadoran military knew that we knew, and they knew when we covered up the truth, it was a clear signal that, at a minimum, we tolerated this."

Amnesty Approved
El Salvador's Congress has approved a full amnesty for people accused of civil war atrocities, days after the UN report recommended their removal from public office or military service. The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.


The move was certain to anger some victims of the 12-year war, which claimed 75,000 lives, and could alienate the rightist government's foreign backers. Some lawmakers walked out in opposition to the pardon.

The UN report recommended that the top government and rebel officials listed as human-rights abusers be banned from public office for 10 years. It also said 40 serving officers should be banned from military service for life.


It was not immediately clear what action the government would take against those listed in the UN report, but the amnesty, which eliminates the possibility of criminal charges, implies that they also might not be fired.

\$250,000 Settlement Reported for Duchess
Agence France Presse
LONDON — The Duchess of York will receive a lump sum of \$250,000 from the royal family following her separation from Prince Andrew. The Mail on Sunday newspaper reported.
An additional £1.4 million (\$2.1 million) will be paid to the couple's daughters, Princesses Beatrice and Eugenie, the paper said. The settlement was far less than the duchess and her family were expecting, according to the report.

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6 Are Slain In Strife in Occupied Territories

JERUSALEM — Two Israeli soldiers died in ambushes, and troops shot four Palestinians to death in a weekend of deepening violence in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

After a cabinet meeting Sunday, the government announced it would increase protection for Israelis, both in the occupied territories and inside Israel.

The regular police force of 18,000 will be increased by 2,000 to 20,000, Israeli radio reported. Most of the new police will be deployed along the line separating Israel from the occupied territories and inside the West Bank and Gaza.

The government said it would tighten entry into Israel of Arab workers and urged Israelis to stop employing the poorly paid Palestinians.

It called on Israelis to volunteer for the Civil Guard and promised steps to protect Jewish settlers in occupied areas.

Israeli troops shot and killed two Palestinians, including a boy of 12, in the Gaza Strip town of Khan Yunis after Arabs fired at an army observation post, wounding a soldier. The army said another six Palestinians were wounded.

Arabs said that 12 Palestinians were wounded by army fire in the congested Gaza Strip.

The deaths on Sunday followed the killing Saturday of two Palestinians and two ambushes of Israeli troops — the deadliest attacks on soldiers since the Islamic extremist movement Hamas killed three soldiers Dec. 17, prompting Israel to deport 415 alleged Muslim activists to Lebanon.

Gunmen later fired on a military patrol near the Jewish settlement of Ariel in the West Bank, killing one soldier and wounding two others, the army said.

All four Palestinians killed on Saturday and Sunday were in Khan Yunis, a Gaza town and refugee camp that has been a hotbed of protest to the deportations.

Israelis have killed 66 Arabs, seven in Khan Yunis in the previous five days, since Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin expelled the 415 Palestinians. Arabs have killed 12 Israelis over the same period.

Egypt Wants Retrial Of Radical Sheikh

CAIRO — Egypt on Sunday ordered the retrial of a radical Muslim cleric whose followers have been charged in the World Trade Center bombing, and barred his wife and four of his children from leaving the country.

The Egyptian government has accused Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman of escalating Muslim extremist violence against the police and foreign tourists in Egypt. The attacks have killed 152 people and wounded more than 230 in just over a year.

Iraq Rejects U.S. Data on War Crimes

BAGHDAD — Iraq said Sunday that it rejected a U.S. report accusing its troops of war crimes during their seven-month occupation of Kuwait, saying the charges were designed to keep Baghdad under United Nations sanctions.

The daily *Ath Thawra*, which speaks for the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, said the U.S. report contained "distortions and lies."

It said the Pentagon report was aimed at "justifying maintenance of the unfair embargo" imposed on Iraq four days after its Aug. 2, 1990, invasion of Kuwait.

The report was submitted to the United Nations as part of an effort to document Iraqi war crimes. Its publication came ahead of a UN Security Council debate, conducted every 60 days, on whether to maintain the sanctions.

A Wide Range of Abuses
The Pentagon report asserted that Iraq committed serious war crimes by abusing all of the prisoners of war it captured, torturing and killing Kuwaitis and damaging the environment by releasing oil into the Gulf and destroying Kuwait oil wells, Michael R. Gordon of *The New York Times* reported from Washington.

The report was prepared by the U.S. Army and based on intelligence and operational reports, and interviews and debriefings of prisoners of war and hostages by teams of military lawyers.

The blind sheikh has appealed an order that he be deported from the United States, where he has lived for nearly three years.

The Egyptian government said Sunday that it planned to retry him and 46 of his followers on April 6 on charges that include attempting to kill a police officer, assaulting individuals and public property, possessing illegal weapons and participating in an anti-government demonstration on April 7, 1989.

Sheikh Rahman was acquitted of the charges in 1990 because of lack of evidence and discrepancies in witness accounts. But a retrial is possible under emergency law because President Hosni Mubarak did not approve the court's verdict.

Two of Mr. Rahman's followers in New Jersey have been arrested in connection with the World Trade Center bombing in New York last month, in which six people were killed and more than 1,000 injured.

Despite its claims, Egypt has not asked for Mr. Rahman's extradition.

An immigration judge in New Jersey has ruled that Mr. Rahman can be deported from the United States because he did not disclose on his permanent residency application that he was a polygamist and that he was convicted of falsifying a check in Egypt in 1987. An appeal has been filed.

AMERICAN TOPICS

On-Call Researchers Are Seldom Stumped

The telephone research room at the Brooklyn Public Library, with a staff of four full-time researchers and one part-time librarian, runs 24 hours a day and fields 2,000 questions a week. It has dug up answers on everything from the size of a heart pacemaker (it's about as big as a 25-cent coin and weighs less than an ounce) to what a jolaker is (in the Tennessee mountains, it's a male suitor).

"We get a lot of calls about language, like what words in English end in g-r-y beside angry and hungry," Martin Dooley, director of the service, told *The New York Times*. "There is puggy, an Indian turban, and aggy, an African glass bead."

A lot of people want to know the names of the seven deadly sins (anger, covetousness, envy, gluttony, lust, pride and sloth) and of the reindeer in "The Night Before Christmas" (Dasher, Dancer, Prancer, Vixen, Comet, Cupid, Donner and Blitzen). Also how to say Happy Birthday, Merry Christmas or Happy Easter in various languages. Mr. Dooley said the service manages to dig up answers to about 90 percent of the questions it gets.

About People

Dewi Sukarno, 52, widow of the former Indonesian president, has just completed a 36-day jail sentence in Aspen, Colorado, for slashing a socialite's face at a party. She must leave the United States by next month because the conviction violated her immigration status. Mrs. Sukarno said she was so well treated in jail that "I will treasure it the rest of my life. I liked it immediately from the first day."

Short Takes

How many Iraqi soldiers were killed in Operation Desert Storm? Unofficial estimates have ranged from as few as 1,500 to as many as 100,000. "I have no idea," Dick Cheney, the former secretary of defense, recently said on CNN.

"General Powell and I made it clear at the outset that we were not going to engage in the body count exercise that got everybody in so much trouble in Vietnam," he said, referring to Colin L. Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs. "So we refused to ever estimate Iraqi casualties. We had no information on Iraqi casualties. We said if the Iraqis had some information, that would probably be the most accurate we could get. But they've never put out any information. We simply don't know. Anybody's free to offer any estimate they want."

In 1965, just after the U.S. surgeon general issued his report that



UNEASY TRUCE — Abraham Hirschfeld, the New York Post's publisher, kissing Pete Hamill, whom he had fired as editor in chief but then agreed to retain, at least until another bankruptcy court hearing on April 2. Judge Francis G. Conrad declared Mr. Hirschfeld the paper's sole owner but left open the possibility that it could be sold — either by him or by creditors and court.

smoking is dangerous to health, 30 percent of doctors smoked, compared to 42.5 percent of the U.S. general public. Today, the numbers have dropped to 10 percent of doctors, according to the American Medical Association, and 25 percent of the general public.

To nobody's surprise, a survey by the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia found that 61 students arrayed before him if they made it through high school. Today his I Have a Dream Foun-

colleges drink more than those at community colleges, and binge drinkers have lower grade-point averages than other students.

Doing Good: Just 12 years ago Eugene M. Lang, a wealthy white businessman, visited his old inner-city school, now mostly black, in New York, and on the spur of the moment pledged to pay for college educations for any of the 61 students arrayed before him if they made it through high school. Today his I Have a Dream Foun-

ation has more than 11,000 children enrolled in 155 projects in 48 cities in 27 states. So far his own program at his old school has produced 6 college graduates, with 30 others attending college. The New York Lawyers' Fund for Client Security, which reimburses the victims of crooked lawyers, has paid out \$29 million to 2,200 defrauded clients in its 11-year history.

Arthur Higbee

IRA Says It Planted Bombs That Killed Boy In Northern England

DUBLIN — The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility Sunday for two bombs that exploded in a northern English town, killing a 4-year-old boy and injuring 56 people.

The IRA said in a statement that it had given advance warning that the bombs would explode in central Warrington, 200 miles (325 kilometers) northwest of London. But the police said a man phoned a crisis line about 30 minutes before the blasts saying bombs had been planted in Liverpool, 15 miles away.

Commander David Tucker, the head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist unit, said Sunday that the two bombs each contained about 225 grams of explosives, probably the plastic explosive Semtex. He said they had been planted in garbage cans sometime Saturday morning, hours before the blasts.

The bombs sent shrapnel ripping through a street thronged with people, many shopping for Mother's Day, which Britain celebrated Sunday.

"If you can think of anything more callous and calculated to cause outrage than to plant bombs in crowded town centers at that time of day with that number of children milling about — it's appalling," Commander Tucker said.

Detective Superintendent Les Lee of the Cheshire Constabulary said the bombs were "compatible" with previous IRA bombs on the British mainland.

The IRA has stepped up its bomb attacks in Britain in the past year as a high-profile part of its campaign against British rule of Northern Ireland.

The police identified the 4-year-old boy who was killed as Jonathan Ball of Warrington. Of the 56 wounded, 5 were in serious condition on Sunday.

The IRA bombed a natural-gas works in Warrington on Feb. 26 and shot a police officer. Two Irishmen were arrested shortly afterward and face charges for those attacks. The police have speculated that Saturday's bomb attack was in retaliation for the arrests.

Mohammed Junejo, 61, Ex-Pakistan Chief, Dies

Former Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo of Pakistan died Wednesday in a Baltimore hospital where he was undergoing treatment for leukemia. He was 61.

Mr. Junejo was president of the Pakistan Muslim League, the party whose demands for the creation of an independent homeland for Indian Muslims led to the 1947 partition of the subcontinent.

In 1985, Mr. Junejo was elected prime minister in a nationwide election. But most political parties refused to participate, asserting that the poll had been rigged by Pakistan's military dictator, General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Many thought Mr. Junejo would obediently follow General Zia's orders. But the two were at odds on many issues, especially the 1988 Geneva accords that led to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

General Zia abruptly dismissed Mr. Junejo's government in May 1988, saying it was corrupt and had been sluggish in converting Pakistan into an Islamic society.

Ralph Smith Fells, 82, the last survivor of the Bonnie and Clyde gang, which gained notoriety in the 1930s, died of cancer on March 15 at his Dallas home.

Raymond Jacobs, 69, who with his wife, brought a Danish sandal to America, called it the Earth Shoe and created a symbol of the 1970s, died Wednesday at a nursing home

in Torrington, Connecticut, after a long illness, his family said.

Kenneth Boulding, 83, a much-honored but unorthodox economist, philosopher and poet, died Friday at his home after a long bout with cancer. Mr. Boulding had taught at the University of Colorado in Boulder since 1977.

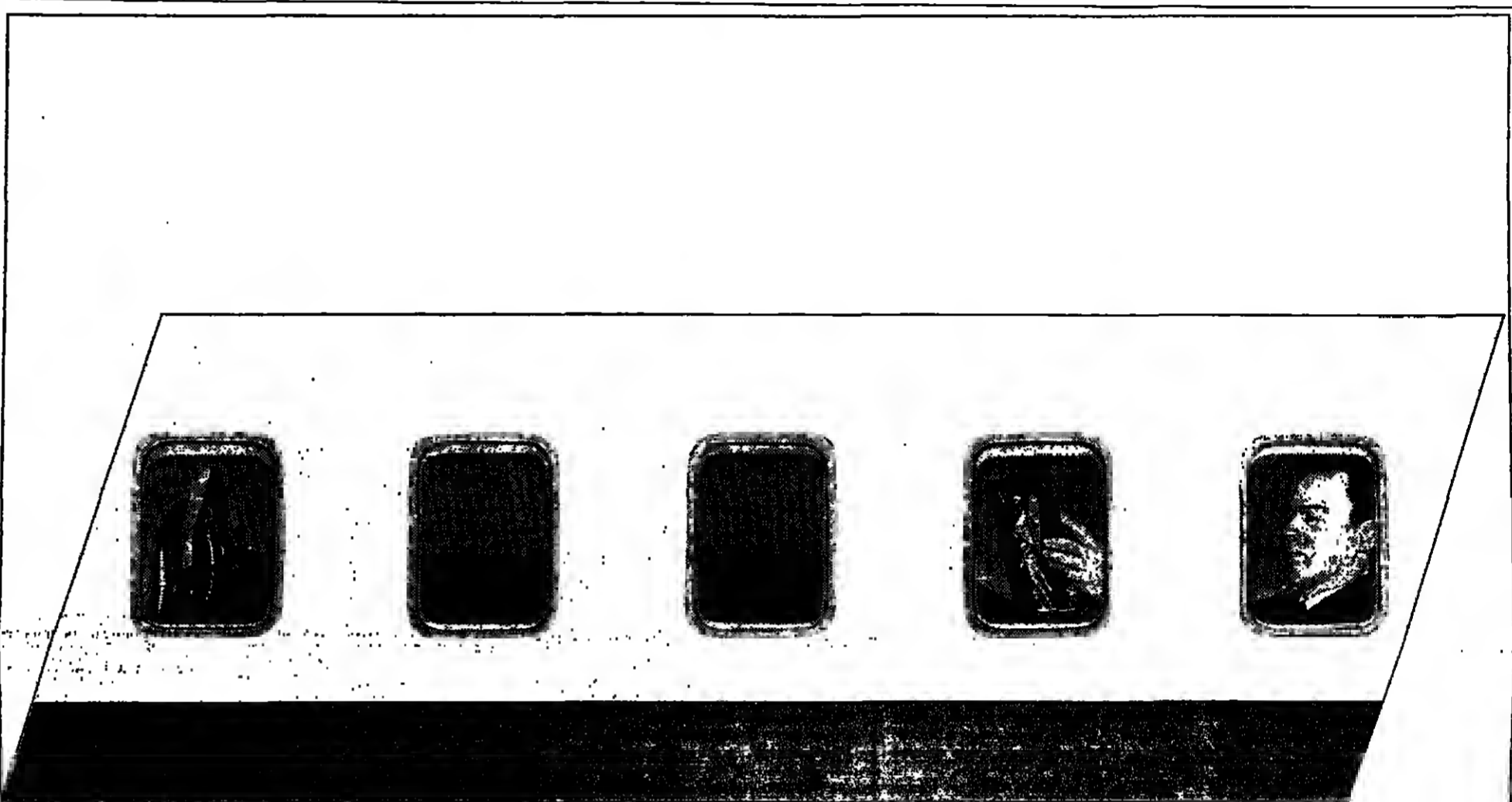
Amabile Ousarios, 69, a Portuguese writer, historian and poet, died Sunday of a brain tumor. It was reported in Lisbon.

Gerard Sekoto, 81, a South African painter, died Friday at a retirement home in the Paris region where he had lived since 1986.

Giovanni Testori, 70, a leading Italian author, art critic and playwright, died at Milan's San Raffaele hospital Tuesday, doctors said. He had been hospitalized since September with tumors in his lymph glands. His sometimes controversial plays included "Maria Brasca" and "Arialdia."

Natalia Correia, 69, one of Portugal's best-known writers, died at her home Tuesday after severe respiratory problems. Her anthology of poetry, "Romantic Sonnets," is considered one of the most beautiful contemporary literary works in Portuguese.

Joyce Carey, 90, an actress and one of actor-playwright Sir Noël Coward's circle of friends before World War II, died Feb. 28 in London's King Edward VII Hospital. The *Times* of London said she died after a short illness, but no cause of death was stated.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Bosnian Facts of Life

American policy is now shaping events in the old Yugoslavia, although not exactly in the fashion the Clinton administration may have expected.

No one likes to say out loud that Bosnia's Muslims have lost the war and therefore are being forced to conclude a loser's peace.

With the Palestinians

Do President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who met recently in Washington, believe that Middle East peace talks can move forward without Palestinian participation?

The deportation crisis began with a wave of violence last December, provoked by the Islamic group Hamas in a bid to disrupt the peace talks.

Other Arab participants are impatient to return to the talks scheduled to resume in

bargaining table the leverage that the Muslims have lost in the battlefield. Underneath the outrage that many people feel about the Serbs' latest bloody deeds and shameful deceptions lies a compensatory hope that the sooner the Muslims' agony ends, the better off they will be.

As it nears, the question of how it is to be enforced sharpens. How, for instance, are Serbs to be induced to return the territory in eastern Bosnia that they are grabbing at heavy cost in Muslim life?

In this American view, peacekeeping is not to begin until there exists a safe, steady peace fastened together by the consent of the Bosnian parties. But agreement on UN terms, if it comes, will reflect conquest, not consent.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

If North Korea Wants the Bomb, Prepare for Trouble

By Leslie H. Gelb

SEOUL — North Korea's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and bar international inspectors is revealing a historic shift in attitudes in South Korea.

'If you corner a rat, he will turn around and bite. Then, 30 years' hard work will be destroyed in a blizzard of missiles from North Korea.'

enough in combating threats from the North. Now they worry that it will be too tough. The truth is that South Koreans were wrong to doubt U.S. resolve in the past, and are right in sensing that America is likely to be tougher than they in the present crisis.

North Korea Has to Be Stopped, or Nonproliferation Is Dead

By Brian Beedham

ATHENS — If anything should send a shiver down the spine, it is this March of many cold winds, it is what is happening in North Korea.

The horrors go on in Bosnia: Russia may be about to break up, politically or even physically; the democracies of the West seem no nearer an understanding of the post-Cold War world than they were a year ago.

Understandably, the world is reluctant to recognize the size of the challenge. In most newspapers it is still inside-story stuff. The man in the street, if he has heard of it at all, puts it in the category of things he hopes will go away.

The facts are relatively simple. North Korea was, until the other day, a member of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. That is, it had promised not to make any nuclear weapons, and to let inspectors from the world outside come and check whether it was keeping its promise.

growing for well over a year now that North Korea has been making plutonium on a scale that cannot be explained by any civilian nuclear program but must point to a nuclear bomb-making plan.

The North Koreans foolishly or brazenly let the scientists of the International Atomic Energy Agency inspect some samples of their nuclear work. Unfortunately for the North Koreans, scientific inspection contradicted their claim to bomb-making innocence.

Despite this, suspicion has been and draws his gun. Guilty, obviously. Call the police, who either persuade him to change his mind, or go in and get him.

In the real world, people tend to lick their lips nervously. The North Korean Communists have already used a system of control that has worked for them since 1950.

Despite its reputation for turmoil, the outstanding characteristic of modern Arab politics has been the stability of its leadership. King Hussein has ruled since the 1950s.

Even if America's allies could keep the issue of arms control, they are likely to lose in the long run through generational change — the graying of the Arab power elite.

During the Cold War, superpower rivalries defined disputes. With the Soviet Union gone and the United States emphasizing its domestic problems, more than at any time since World War II local passions will determine Mideast politics.

In the absence of a sustained U.S. presence, it is difficult to imagine such allies as Egypt and Saudi Arabia heading a stable regional order for very long.

What cannot be denied is the threat that such developments pose to U.S. interests in the Middle East. Even more menacing is the realization that the war between the fundamentalists and the old order can be fought in America.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Baritone Relents ROME — Strongly-worded articles which have appeared in the Roman and Milanese press on the subject of M. Maurel's refusal to appear before the German Emperor during the sovereign's visit to the Italian capital have produced a deep impression upon the French baritone.

1943: A Plan for Peace LONDON — A four-year plan for Great Britain "for the period of the reconstruction and transition which will follow the downfall of Hitler" was proposed by Prime Minister Churchill in an address broadcast tonight (March 21).

1918: Gas Attack Fails LONDON — Reuter's correspondent yesterday (March 21): A German aeroplane this morning and last night flew over our sector north-west of Toul and dropped rubber balls, 18 inches in diameter, filled with liquid mustard gas.

peninsula's history — going to lie down and play dead. But South Korean and American officials realize that just below their surface unity sits a fundamental clash in perspective.

Diplomats on both sides will devote a great deal of energy in coming weeks to denying the breach. But they know it is there, and they know it will weaken their shared hand unless they face their differences honestly and work out a creative common strategy.

In a nutshell, this is the clash: Seoul, understandably frightened about war on its soil, will go very far to avoid a confrontation with the North, perhaps even to the point of living with a North Korean bomb, or at least with some ambiguity about whether or not the North has the bomb.

President Kim seems alert to the problem and eager to massage it. He told me he would be "firm" in dealing with the crisis and wanted to "thank the U.S. for its firmness."

But in official circles generally there is a gnawing anxiety about Washington and about war. Many leaders here fear that President Clinton will see North Korea as his Iraq and President Kim II Sung as his Saddam Hussein.

Although they hate the North's leadership, officials in South Korea will go out of their way to tell you about the North Koreans' poverty, insecurities and isolation, and warn about driving them toward irrational acts.

Seoul officials say Kim Jong Il, the son of Kim II Sung and his heir apparent, started it to show his military how tough he is, or to blackmail the West for more economic good-

airborne landings. Against a place as well armed and fanatically led as Kim II Sung's land, this is not something to be undertaken lightly.

The quagmire can already be heard. Hold hard, say some, perhaps Kim II Sung will die before he gets the bomb — he has no real nuclear plans, and tearing up the nonproliferation treaty did not mean what it seemed to mean.

The nervousness is understandable but these, it must be said, are the accents of appeasement. A nuclear North Korea is not just a horrifying thought to the countries that already lie within range of its missiles, Japan and China among them.

Kim II Sung must give his answer by March 31, says the IAEA. The Ides of March are running a little late this year, but get your spine stiffened now.

The Islamization of Middle Eastern politics and intensification of terrorism in America will evolve in tandem, leaving U.S. officials with a long-term security problem for which there will be no easy remedy.

For some, "progress in the peace process" will offer a way out of trouble. Yet treaties, even if obtainable, will not save the Arab secularists or neutralize the radicals.

As the sole superpower, America will have to confront its challenges in the region and at home resolutely and perhaps brutally. The Islamic enemies of moderate Arab rulers will be doubly emboldened if they can strike with impunity in their world and America as well.

The writer teaches international relations at Florida International University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

Speed on the Deficit

Ideally, how far should the U.S. budget deficit be cut — and how fast? President Bill Clinton proposes to bring it down by a little less than half over the next four years.

But the emergence of a president prepared to deal seriously with deficits has changed the climate in which this debate is going forward.

One conspicuous reason is that the federal deficit has been soaking up most of the private capital that otherwise would be invested in economic development.

Other Arab participants are impatient to return to the talks scheduled to resume in

for a balanced budget but for a significant surplus by the end of the decade. That is the only way to produce the investment capital necessary to make the economy more productive and get incomes rising again.

Investing for higher productivity means more than buying new machinery. This council talks a lot, and persuasively, about the urgent need to remedy the low levels of skills in the work force.

As deficit cuts make greater investment possible, youngsters who do not go to college need to be among the first targets of it. Economics requires it, as well as equity.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Hong Kong Needs Outsiders

Li Peng and Lu Ping, respectively China's prime minister and the head of its Hong Kong affairs office, are annoyed because they think [Governor Chris] Patten is bringing democracy to Hong Kong faster than was laid down in 1990 in the Basic Law.

It matters that Mr. Patten should remain uncut. Were his stature to shrink to the proportions China wants, the boys in Beijing would win control of Hong Kong four years early, and thus kill the prospects of post-1997 autonomy that were the basis of the Joint Declaration by Britain and China in 1984.

That argues for the combination of steadiness and flexibility that Mr. Patten has been showing: not backing down; on the other hand, a readiness to talk, to

listen and to yield — a bit. If the yielding is done at the behest of the Legislative Council, so much the better; Mr. Patten has always said his proposals must be acceptable to the people of Hong Kong.

Even so, Mr. Patten needs to strengthen his hand. He can best do so by drawing in America and, if possible, Japan and all other countries with an interest in democracy and some influence on China.

But what is this strange fascination with the idea of America as will-less and subservient to selfish and destructive entitlements? With the determination of Marxism repudiated by the flow of history, what is the basis of this dalliance with a new determinism of democracy?

In fact, choices about intervention are hard, and draw on a range of considerations starting at the geopolitical end, encompassing a domestic political equidistance and reaching to a definition of community and community values.

Because the United States intervenes in any, Somalia, it is not fated to intervene in any, Liberia or Sudan. Nor, it would argue, would a measure of direct intervention in Bosnia lock it into successive steps in Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia or wherever. No iron law of consistency forces decisions in these matters.

A Trans-Atlantic Fundamentalist Menace

By Bradford R. McGuinn

M IAMI — It is tempting to dispose of the Islamic fundamentalists accused of bombing the World Trade Center in New York as fanatics like the Waco cultists. Yet to do so would be to ignore the fact that Islamic radicals in America and the Middle East are successfully pursuing an ambitious political agenda.

Energized by new trends in the Middle East, fundamentalist forces are seeking to undermine America's position in the region and will bring terrorism to its shores.

A crisis of authority is evident in the widening gap between discredited regimes and restive civil societies. Charismatic rulers can no longer begeth the masses with secular ideological incantations. Even raw power may not suppress the growth of Islamic radicalism, the only ideology enjoying widespread legitimacy.

S HEIKH Omar Abdel Rahman made the suspected-terrorist list because of his links with the fundamentalists who assassinated Egypt's President Anwar Sadat in 1981. Since then he has continued to advocate the overthrow of the Egyptian government.

Paralysis Can't Be a Foreign Policy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Don't go into Bosnia, people have been saying. We'll be dragged into a quagmire there, and we'll set ourselves up for being dragged into any number of other quagmires.

On issues where a conventional identifiable national interest is at stake, the choices are relatively easy. Not that one is always prepared to conduct the right strategy and pay the appropriate price.

But what is this strange fascination with the idea of America as will-less and subservient to selfish and destructive entitlements? With the determination of Marxism repudiated by the flow of history, what is the basis of this dalliance with a new determinism of democracy?

In fact, choices about intervention are hard, and draw on a range of considerations starting at the geopolitical end, encompassing a domestic political equidistance and reaching to a definition of community and community values.

Because the United States intervenes in any, Somalia, it is not fated to intervene in any, Liberia or Sudan. Nor, it would argue, would a measure of direct intervention in Bosnia lock it into successive steps in Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia or wherever. No iron law of consistency forces decisions in these matters.

The spread of democracy is supposed to represent a triumph of American values and offer hope for Arab liberalism. But where pluralism has been sanctioned, anti-democratic fundamentalists have been the big winners because of their organizational skills, grass-roots support and lack of real competition.

The foes of democracy berate the United States and its regional allies for supporting the Egyptian and Algerian regimes, which do not encourage democracy. After Islamic fundamentalists won Algerian elections, the results were abrogated.

Even if America's allies could keep the issue of arms control, they are likely to lose in the long run through generational change — the graying of the Arab power elite.

During the Cold War, superpower rivalries defined disputes. With the Soviet Union gone and the United States emphasizing its domestic problems, more than at any time since World War II local passions will determine Mideast politics.

Policy-makers discriminate and distinguish one place from another without surrendering to a notion of automaticity and without shouldering a crippling load of guilt.

The more vexing choices now come in what appears to be the expanding realm of humanitarian-political interventions. There is, as in Bosnia, the national interest factor is open to debate.

Humanitarian-political interventions constitute a scarce and precious resource that must be doled out carefully. They are optional. But there is a basis of discipline on which to sort them out.

It derives from the idea put into circulation a decade ago by Casper Weinberger, Ronald Reagan's Pentagon chief, that strategic interventions should be guided by publicly stated rules. It comes down to a measurement of value, feasibility and cost with, always, a

hearty pinch of politics thrown in. The process of working out the humanitarian rules does not lend itself to mathematical certainty, which some people crave as a substitute for policy analysis.

Not consistency but good sense must be the standard. Certainly Americans cannot flee from honest choice by succumbing uncritically to shadows of the past. Not every landing of the marines ends with a suicide truck-bomb explosion in a barracks at sleep.

There is reason to be wary in any edging toward military intervention in Bosnia, which may already be an inflated agony, or elsewhere. But an internal fear of the country's inability to be master of its own policy seems to me to be the least of it.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of uncollected manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Baritone Relents ROME — Strongly-worded articles which have appeared in the Roman and Milanese press on the subject of M. Maurel's refusal to appear before the German Emperor during the sovereign's visit to the Italian capital have produced a deep impression upon the French baritone.

1943: A Plan for Peace LONDON — A four-year plan for Great Britain "for the period of the reconstruction and transition which will follow the downfall of Hitler" was proposed by Prime Minister Churchill in an address broadcast tonight (March 21).

1918: Gas Attack Fails LONDON — Reuter's correspondent yesterday (March 21): A German aeroplane this morning and last night flew over our sector north-west of Toul and dropped rubber balls, 18



The Islamization of Middle Eastern politics and intensification of terrorism in America will evolve in tandem, leaving U.S. officials with a long-term security problem for which there will be no easy remedy.

For some, "progress in the peace process" will offer a way out of trouble. Yet treaties, even if obtainable, will not save the Arab secularists or neutralize the radicals.

As the sole superpower, America will have to confront its challenges in the region and at home resolutely and perhaps brutally. The Islamic enemies of moderate Arab rulers will be doubly emboldened if they can strike with impunity in their world and America as well.

The writer teaches international relations at Florida International University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Bout of Inflation Fever Slows New-Issue Activity

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — The torrid pace of new-issue activity slowed markedly in the international bond market last week and is expected to remain subdued until the Japanese — currently distracted by the end of their fiscal year — reopen for business next month. In addition, the major market sectors were hit by profit-taking, but analysts are convinced that the setback in sentiment is only temporary.

The dollar market suffered because of renewed worries that U.S. inflation may be picking up, although most analysts insist that the fears are overblown. The slightly faster inflation pace in recent months had paralleled last year, which were followed by a significant moderation in price increases, says Philip Braverman at DKB Securities in New York. "That pattern should be repeated this year."

He also discounts worries about the soaring Commodity Research Board Index, saying that "commodity futures prices spiked up on speculation and will not generate sustained inflation." Analyzing the factors feeding the increase in the much-watched index, he concludes that "this is not the stuff of which a sustained acceleration of inflation is made."

Against this background, which unsettled the bond market, bond dealers thought Goldman Sachs was insane to launch a 30-year issue — a maturity rarely seen in the international market — for the African Development Bank. But to the surprise of everyone but the lead manager, the issue sold out — demonstrating how hungry investors are for high-yielding, high-quality paper.

Although rated AAA, the issuer has never attracted a particular following among investors as have the World Bank and the European Investment Bank.

The \$500 million issue carrying a coupon of 7.375 percent was offered at a discount of 98.56 to yield 7.495 percent, or 48 basis points more than comparably dated U.S. government paper. Dollar bank deposit rates are currently only 3.125 percent and yields on five-year bonds are just under 6 percent and just over 6 percent for 10 years.

Goldman Sachs estimated that three-quarters of the issue was sold within Europe and the remainder in the Far East.

The sell-off in the Deutsche mark sector following disappointment at the grudgingly cosmetic decline in the Bundesbank's discount rate was attributed to profit-taking after a months-long rally. But the market is expected to get a new lift this week if the central bank lowers its money-market rate. Most analysts expect the rate, currently at 8.25 percent, to be cut by at least 20 basis points.

Nevertheless, with inflation currently at 4 percent and expected to fall to 3.5 percent by year-end, analysts see little room for immediate further declines in 10-year bond yields currently at around 6.625 percent and prefer shorter maturities of up to five years.

See BONDS, Page 9

New Test Of Franc Depends On Germans

International Herald Tribune PARIS — Both the French franc and the U.S. dollar are headed for major tests on the foreign exchange market this week. The outcome, analysts said, was likely to hinge on whether another cut in German interest rates would be enough to turn market sentiment.

Germany last week shaved half a point off its discount, or minimum lending rate, to 7.5 percent. Although that move created the leverage for the Bundesbank to further reduce the cost of overnight money, the bank rekindled market fears that it was not moving fast enough to relieve tensions by leaving the overnight rate unchanged at 8.25 percent.

The franc immediately weakened against the Deutsche mark and by Friday dealers reported discreet intervention by the Bank of France when the franc slipped to 3.4115 per mark. It ended the week at 3.4088. This was comfortably distant from its floor rate of 3.4305, but French policy has been aimed at trying to hold the currency at a level no weaker than 3.39 per mark.

The franc has been under nearly constant pressure since September after the market upheavals that drove the pound and the lira out of the European Community's fixed exchange-rate mechanism and forced the peseta, the escudo and the Irish punt to be devalued.

Questions about the franc's ability to maintain its value against the mark come to a head starting this week as France elects a new government. Based on the first round of voting Sunday, it is clear that a coalition of conservative parties will replace the incumbent Socialists.

The change in government, in the eyes of currency traders, permits a new look at the fundamental problem of the exchange-rate mechanism: The high interest rates needed to maintain the link with the high and rising level of unemployment and the increasing signs of economic slowdown.

While leading politicians of the right as well as the left voice support for continuing the strong franc policy, doubts persist that politicians in the run-up to the 1993 presidential election will have the stomach to tolerate the increasing cost of such a policy. The ideal way forward would be for Germany, widely perceived to be falling into a severe recession, to slash its interest rates and thereby allow cuts everywhere else in Europe. But the Bundesbank's hesitant actions have made it appear that the bank is skeptical about whether the economy is sliding into recession or simply experiencing a desired slowdown.

And as shown by the reaction in the foreign exchange market, the Bundesbank's policy of gradually easing monetary policy feeds fears that it is moving too slowly to re-

FRANC, See Page 9

Japan's Pain at Meeting Chip Target

By Steven Brill International Herald Tribune TOKYO — Japanese negotiators set to begin two days of talks with the U.S. on semiconductor trade in Hawaii on Monday, will have to improvise a new, difficult defense after the surprise news that the foreign share of the Japanese market surged late last year.

Washington announced Friday that the foreign share of Japan's semiconductor market jumped 4.3 percentage points in the last quarter of 1992. That put the fourth-quarter share at 20.2 percent, just above the 20 percent target contained in the 1991 U.S.-Japan semiconductor accord.

The first reaction of Tokyo officials was relief. No longer did they have to worry that Washington might retaliate over access to the Japanese microchip market that is worth nearly \$20 billion. The issue has been one of the most contentious trade battles between the world's two biggest economies.

But relief was short-lived because officials saw that their surprising success in meeting the target had created a new and more sweeping task: Convincing an American government still defining its trade strategy with Japan not to make the semiconductor accord, and its market share provisions, a model.

"We can feel some relief for the time being," a Ministry of International Trade and Industry official said, according to the Yomiuri Shimbun. But he added: "Although the 20 percent serves as an indicator of market access, it is neither a promise nor a target."

Earlier this year a U.S. presidential advisory committee on trade, composed of the heads of multinationals, academics and labor leaders, said market-share targets should be used more frequently with Japan. Tokyo fears that Washington, frustrated in its inability to reduce its trade deficit with Japan, which totaled \$49.2 billion last year, may try to reach similar accords in cars and car parts, supercomputers, financial markets and in government procurement.

Tokyo has already served notice that it will not enter into any similar agreements, but its record-high overall trade surplus — set to soar beyond \$130 billion this year — and closed rice market undermine its ability to attack such agreements as being against the spirit of free trade.

Japanese officials also are worried that the 20 percent semiconductor share will slip back into the teens later this year, opening the door to renewed American criticism.

A major reason for the unexpected surge in the fourth quarter was the sharp slowdown of the Japanese economy. Whereas the downturn depressed sales of televisions and household appliances using many microchips supplied by Japanese makers, sales of microprocessors for personal computers and other types of semiconductors that American companies excel at remained strong. So if, as some economists expect, the Japanese economy begins a slow rebound later this year, the overall semiconductor market will grow and foreign suppliers will have difficulty maintaining their share.

Another reason for the late-year surge was pressure from Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry on companies to step up their purchases of foreign chips.

Japan maintains that the 20 percent figure stipulated in the semiconductor accord was neither a target nor a pledge, but simply an American expectation that it recognized. But Tokyo's immediate concern in Hawaii will not be an attempt to redefine the language of the agreement, but to head off new American demands such as setting a new target of a 20 percent average share for all of 1993, or raising the target share above 20 percent before the agreement expires in 1996.

Dutch Plan To Sell Off Bulk of PTT

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch government said on Sunday it has decided to sell a majority stake in the state telecommunications corporation PTT, ending months of speculation over what proportion of the company would be privatized.

"It is the intention of the cabinet to sell off a first bloc of shares in 1994," a government statement said. "The bill allows for the sale of the majority of the shares."

PTT has an estimated total value of 15 billion guilders (\$8.2 billion), although the amount of stock to be sold, the exact price, and who will arrange and underwrite the offer remain the subject of debate, financial sources said.

Goldman Sachs was named advisor to PTT at the end of January. The more lucrative underwriting and coordinating roles will be handled by J.P. Morgan & Co. and Citicorp.

The three big Dutch banks, ABN AMRO Holding NV, International Nederlanden Groep NV and Rabobank Nederland BA are all pitching hard, as is ABN AMRO's merchant bank Pierson, Holding & Pierson. All are expected to win some sort of role.

"There are not that many months to feed in the Dutch banking community so it must be possible for them to all get involved," one banker said.

Winning the top job of global coordinator is a different matter. The international financial firms assert they have the right experience to do the best job.

PTT Nederland NV will have to jockey for position in an already crowded European privatization calendar. In addition to the third bloc of British Telecom PLC, PTT is competing against Spain's Repsol SA, Deutsche Bundespost Telekom and Proxelia AB of Sweden.

See MEXICO, Page 9

Mexico Scrambles to Protect Trade Pact

By Tod Robberson Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Signs of desperation are emerging from the Mexican government over the fate of the North American Free Trade Agreement amid signs from Washington that the accord might have trouble in Congress.

Displaying unusual diligence, Mexican officials have swooped on violators of intellectual property laws, imposed limits on donations to the ruling political party, eliminated a controversial fund to encourage relocation of American companies to Mexico, and taken care of a nasty dispute

between a government agency and an American archeologist.

Analysts say the government was not acting out of a newly intense lawfulness but rather was responding to congressional threats that unless Mexico cleaned up its act, the agreement could be rejected.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari proposed the treaty, known as NAFTA, two and a half years ago as a way of helping his country step out of the Third World and into the club of developed nations. It was meant to revolutionize Mexico economically while creating the world's largest free-trade zone.

Securing its approval has become an obsession for the Salinas government, an embarrassment for Mexicans who see their country's sovereignty falling victim to U.S. manipulation, and a weapon wielded by Congress to keep Mexico start behaving like a First World nation.

The political scientist Adolfo Aguilar Zinser said Mexico is only now waking up to the reality that it is being held hostage to the treaty. Officials "are getting desperate and crazy" because they have promoted NAFTA as a cure-all for Mexico's ills, he said, and the Salinas government fears, perhaps irrationally, that every-

thing it has worked for will fail if NAFTA does.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, who visited Mexico last week, said he does not feel it is inappropriate for Congress to use NAFTA as a lever to press for Mexican reform. "Most people react best when their feet are held to the fire," he said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Brown said he and Carol Browner, Environmental Protection Agency administrator, were dispatched here to reassure the Salinas government that NAFTA still has the Clinton administration's support.

"There is every reason to be

Silicon Valley Notebook

Intel Counting on Pentium to Keep It on Top

Even locals are hard-pressed to define the boundaries of Northern California's Silicon Valley, which sprawls over the bustling university community of Palo Alto to the north across the Santa Cruz mountains to the southwest. At the heart of this constantly spreading technology community in Santa Clara is the microprocessor monarch Intel Corp., which last week was in the throes of preparing for Monday's introduction of its speediest personal computer chip yet, dubbed the Pentium Processor.

Intel product managers — diligently working around the clock in rotating shifts as the chip enters volume production — said one Pentium Processor operates at roughly the speed of a pair of 486 microprocessors, and then some.

The 486 chip is Intel's current high-end product line. After much debate, Intel departed from its tradition of "x86" product naming in an effort to keep Intel-clone vendors such as Advanced Micro Devices Inc. and Cyrix Corp. from leveraging future Intel marketing efforts. Neither company has announced plans for

clones of Intel's Pentium technology, although there is speculation that they will release products under the "586" name, building on Intel's past brand-building efforts.

According to Intel marketing executives, one immediate business catalyst for design of Pentium was a growing threat from RISC (reduced instruction set computing) chips, such as technologies from Digital Equipment Corp. and MIPS Computer Systems Inc. RISC technology is also used in workstations from Sun Microsystems Inc. Also looming on the horizon is PowerPC, a microprocessor design being developed by Apple Computer Inc., International Business Machines Corp. and Motorola Corp.

The Presidential Courtship

The U.S. government's vocal backing of domestic chip vendors in pressing Japan to raise its imports is the latest public display of attention in the Clinton administration's less-than-discreet wooing of Silicon Valley companies. First there was

Apple chairman John Sculley's conspicuous seat next to Hillary Rodham Clinton during the February unveiling of President Bill Clinton's budget and economic stimulus plan. Then, a week later, President Clinton and Vice President Albert Gore dropped in on Silicon Graphics Inc.

Although the impact of Mr. Clinton's interest in Silicon Valley will not be felt for months, one local company has already seen a spike in business. California Cafe in Los Gatos said reservations have skyrocketed since Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore conducted a dinner meeting here with about a dozen local computer executives the night before the Silicon Graphics visit.

Sharks Put Bite in Retailing

The National Hockey League's San Jose Sharks — which actually play at San Francisco's Cow Palace and will not move to San Jose until next season — are a disappointment to local fans including the likes of Swo Microsystems chief executive officer, Scott McNealy. But despite the team's

last-place ranking in the NHL, the Sharks are devaluing the competition alive in the retail marketplace.

During 1992, the team sold \$150 million of sports merchandise including jackets and cuddly stuffed shark dolls. This accounts for roughly 25 percent of the \$600 million in revenue generated by member teams of the NHL in 1992, according to the league. The Sharks were bested at the cash register only by the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls, which sold twice that amount in goods during a year in which the team chalked up its second consecutive championship.

Merchandising gurus say one reason behind the Shark's keen bite at retail is the team's color scheme — Sharks' marketing experts traveled to European fashion runways to research their choices — which includes teal, black and silver. But it could have something to do with the team's tongue-in-cheek logo, which features a grinning shark biting a hockey stick in two.

Heather Clancy

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending March 19, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.

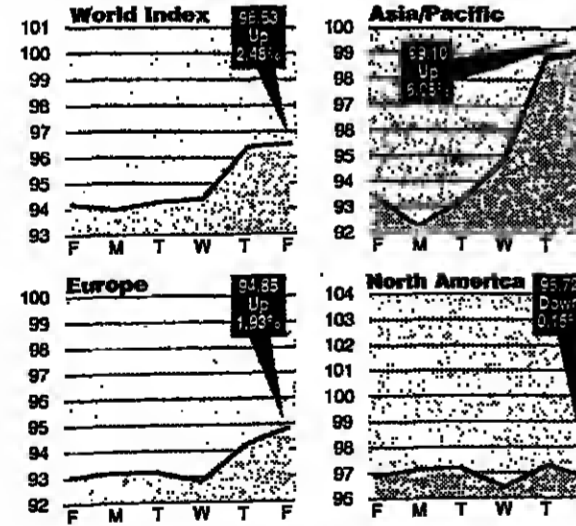


Table with 4 columns: Sector, 3/19, 3/22, % change, 3/19, 3/22, % change. Rows include Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Industrial Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, and Miscellaneous.

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Cross Rates and Forward Rates, listing various currencies and their exchange rates as of March 19.

Japan's LDP Plumps for Bigger Stimulus Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party plans a 14 trillion yen (\$120 billion) package to stimulate the sagging economy, a top LDP official was quoted Sunday as saying.

The package, which would be ready for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to present to President Bill Clinton in Washington next month, would be Japan's biggest postwar package. It would surpass a 10.7 trillion yen program announced last August to fight the economic slowdown, the Yomiuri Shimbun quoted Hiroshi Mitsuoka as saying. He is chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council.

At the level he indicated, the plan would surpass previous estimates of 12 trillion yen.

Mr. Mitsuoka said the package would include public works projects, tax incentives for capital investment and housing-related tax cuts. It would allocate 1 trillion yen raised from construction bonds for the purchase of computers for educational, research and medical institutions and for extension of an fiber optic communications network.

Mr. Miyazawa is expected to face a general election this year, and he has staked his future on ending the economy's two-year turnaround. In addition to domestic pressure, Mr. Miyazawa, who is to

meet Mr. Clinton on April 16, is under U.S. pressure to stimulate the economy to boost imports.

According to a poll carried by the Yomiuri on Saturday, an overwhelming majority of Japan's top businessmen wanted the govern-

ment to implement such a package.

The survey, conducted among executives from the country's top 100 companies, showed nearly three quarters of those polled believed that Japan's economy would slow further. (Reuters, AFP)

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 19

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid Ask.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid Ask.

Tranche

Table of tranche bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid Ask.

Pound Sterling

Table of pound sterling bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid Ask.

Yen Straights

Table of yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid Ask.

Yen Straights

Table of yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid Ask.

Yen Straights

Table of yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat Price, Yld, and Bid Ask.

NEW YORK (AP)

Table of New York bond prices with columns for Bid and Ask.

Bid Ask

Table of bid and ask prices for various bonds.

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 19.

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Bid and Ask.

Bid Ask

Table of bid and ask prices for various mutual funds.

Bid Ask

Table of bid and ask prices for various mutual funds.

Bid Ask

Table of bid and ask prices for various mutual funds.

Bid Ask

Table of bid and ask prices for various mutual funds.

Bid Ask

Table of bid and ask prices for various mutual funds.

TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free service. Just call us today at 05-437 437

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Maturity, Coupon, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

TRADE: U.S. Seeking to Avoid a Protectionist Label

(Continued from page 1)

appease congressional trade hawks without taking such a hard line that it falls into the trap of encouraging more protectionist forces abroad.

Washington, in the dispute with Brussels over public purchases, is still counting on the Community to make the most concessions.

Washington, in the dispute with Brussels over public purchases, is still counting on the Community to make the most concessions.

MEXICO: Scrambling to Protect Trade Pact With U.S.

(Continued from first finance page)

NAFTA to things Mexico should be doing anyway," he said. "What worries me is that NAFTA has become the only source of accountability for our leaders."

copyrights on U.S.-made software were said to have been violated.

American software manufacturers had complained that Mexico was not punishing companies caught using pirated software.

BONDS: Issue Pace Slows

(Continued from first finance page)

years where prices are expected to be more responsive to the Bundesbank's cuts in interest rates.

FRANC: New Test Coming

(Continued from first finance page)

There is a real risk the ERM will explode before the installation of the new French government.

China Inflation Hits Double Digits

BEIJING (Bloomberg) — China's cost-of-living index, the broadest inflation indicator, broke double digits for the first time since 1988 during the first two months of the year.

GM Said to Ask VW for Fee on Lopez

MUNICH (Reuters) — General Motors Corp. is seeking a transfer fee of 50 million Deutsche marks (\$30.57 million) from Volkswagen AG in connection with the German carmaker's hiring of Jose Ignacio Lopez de Armentia.

U.S. Drops Joint Venture With Cray

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Department of Energy has killed a proposed \$70 million joint-research venture with Cray Research Inc. to develop software for parallel computers.

Euromarkets At a Glance

March 22, 1993

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and maturities.

Weekly Sales

March 16

Table showing weekly sales for various categories.

Weekly Sales

March 19

Table showing weekly sales for various categories.

Weekly Sales

March 19

Table showing weekly sales for various categories.

Weekly Sales

March 19

Table showing weekly sales for various categories.

Weekly Sales

March 19

Table showing weekly sales for various categories.

Bonds Caught in Tug-of-War Over Rate Views

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. Treasury securities gained last week but it looked likely that a tug-of-war would continue between those who saw the rate of inflation headed lower and those who did not.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Two weeks ago "has nothing to do with the long-term investors' view of inflation."

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 22 - 27

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

Table with columns: Date, Event, and Location. Lists economic events for Europe, Asia-Pacific, and The Americas.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are on a close of trading Friday

Table showing stock indices and money rates for various countries.

The Russian leadership crisis

EC-US trade tensions

Terrorism around the world

Beijing - Hong Kong face off

Continued chaos in Bosnia

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Country/Currency, 12 months, 6 months, 3 months

Table showing interest rates for various countries and currencies.

For information concerning special rates, contact your nearest IHT office.

MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

Table showing mutual fund performance and prices.

BusinessWeek

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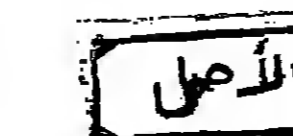
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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Amsterdam shares closed at an all-time high last week, boosted by the prospect of falling interest rates across Europe.

The CBS share index closed at 220.8, up 0.5 points from the previous Friday. Equities volume was 3.4 billion, down from 4.9 billion the previous week.

Kempen & Co. brokerage predicted the optimistic interest rate outlook would continue to support the market this week.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt market was nervous last week ahead of the Bundesbank meeting but should start to move upward again this week, brokers said.

The DAX spot index finished the week at 1,698.81 points, off 8.33 points or 0.49 percent from the previous Friday evening.

Commerzbank says the Frankfurt market should now start upward again, as the market expects a further German rate cut in the coming weeks. Private and public

investors still have substantial liquidity to invest, it added.

Hong Kong

Share prices fell 1.3 percent last week as the Chinese-British row over Governor Chris Patten's political reform proposals continued.

The Hang Seng Index lost 82.06 points to close Friday at 6,088.34. Average daily volume stood at 4.109 billion Hong Kong dollars, down from the previous week's 5.241 billion.

There were signs at the end of the week that the market's sharp fall was beginning to attract investors back.

London

The market was hit by poor reaction to the budget statement by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, but recovered ground after encouraging economic indicators.

The Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 index fell 15.8 points to 2,900.1.

Share prices fell sharply Tuesday and Wednesday after Mr. Lamont

increased his forecast for the public deficit in fiscal 1993-94 and announced new taxes on company pension fund investments. Economists were shocked at the scale of the £50 billion (£75 billion) deficit estimated for 1993-94, 8 percent of Britain's gross domestic product.

The gloomy news was offset, however, by a half a point cut in Germany's discount rate to 7.5 percent and the first fall in the jobsless total in Britain for three years.

The market paid little attention to the elections; analysts are confident they will lead to a rightist government, brokers said.

But the market is anxious about the impact a new administration will have on the position of the franc and volatility can be expected this week, brokers said.

In the absence of further interest rate cuts, Paris shares are looking expensive on an average price to earnings ratio of 17, they added.

The market saw heavy trading with volume of more than 900 million Swiss francs on Thursday and Friday after the Bundesbank's reduction of interest rates.

The largest profits were made by Saudi American

Paris

Shares edged lower over the week in the run-up to Sunday's first round of legislative elections, disappointed by the size of the Bundesbank's reduction in German interest rates and new pressure on the franc.

The CAC-40 index lost 2.49 points or 0.13 percent to finish the week at 1,962.69.

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The largest profits were made by Saudi American

11.9 points on the week to close at 1,664.78.

Government moves to allow more workers' pension funds to be used for the purchase of local stocks helped lift the market.

Share prices soared to the year's high on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last week as institutional investors resumed buying.

Foreign investors, shifting funds from low-yielding bond and short-term money markets, were active buyers on the bourse amid the global trend of lower interest rates, brokers said.

The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average closed up at 18,537.17 points, up 499.65 points.

The market saw heavy trading with volume of more than 900 million Swiss francs on Thursday and Friday after the Bundesbank's reduction of interest rates.

The largest profits were made by Saudi American

Gulf Stock Markets Boom

Corporate Profits and Dividends Fuel Rise

ABU DHABI — Higher 1992 profits by most Gulf Arab banks and companies have boosted regional stock markets, which had been relatively dull as they awaited their results, stock analysts say. Generous dividends have also freed cash for investment.

As banks and companies in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council released their 1992 financial statements over the past few weeks, demand for shares rose steadily, pushing up the prices of some shares and reversing a fall in others.

"Demand in the United Arab Emirates and other GCC states has largely increased in the past two months as more banks and companies announced their results," said Mohammad Abu Qalbain, a leading stockbroker in the Emirates.

This, coupled with a low supply, has boosted the prices of most shares, some of which have reached record levels," he said.

The Gulf Cooperation Council groups Saudi Arabia, the Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain. Most banks and companies in the six nations reported higher profit in 1992 mainly due to a business upturn and a fall in interest rates on deposits in the Gulf currencies, which are linked to the U.S. dollar.

In Saudi Arabia, most of the 10 banks have reported at least a 20 percent rise in net profits for 1992. The largest profits were made by Saudi American

Bank, which made an increase of 21 percent to \$243 million, followed by Riyadh Bank, whose profit jumped by 88 percent to \$199 million.

Kuwait's biggest commercial bank, the National Bank of Kuwait, reported a net profit of \$140 million in 1992, an increase of about 2 percent over the combined profits of the two previous years.

The Bank of Oman and the Emirates Bank International said they made record profits in 1992 of \$36.4 million and \$60.4 million respectively.

"There is an upturn in all stock markets in the region as most institutions made higher profits and several of them announced bigger cash dividends," said Ziad Dabbas, share trading chief at National Bank of Abu Dhabi.

More than 10 companies have announced they will give cash dividends totalling around \$172 million. Dealers estimated a five to 10 percent rise in share prices in Saudi Arabia, where trading is conducted through a bank network.

In Kuwait, which has revived its war-damaged stock exchange, the unofficial index rose by 2.1 percent last week and volume soared 84 percent to 28 million shares. The Emirates index rose to 1,650.69 on Saturday from 1,636.28 the Saturday before. Bahrain's index rose 9.1 points to 1,504.67, while Oman's went up to 107.29 from 107.4.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 19.

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Lists various OTC stocks including AAPL, AMZN, and others.

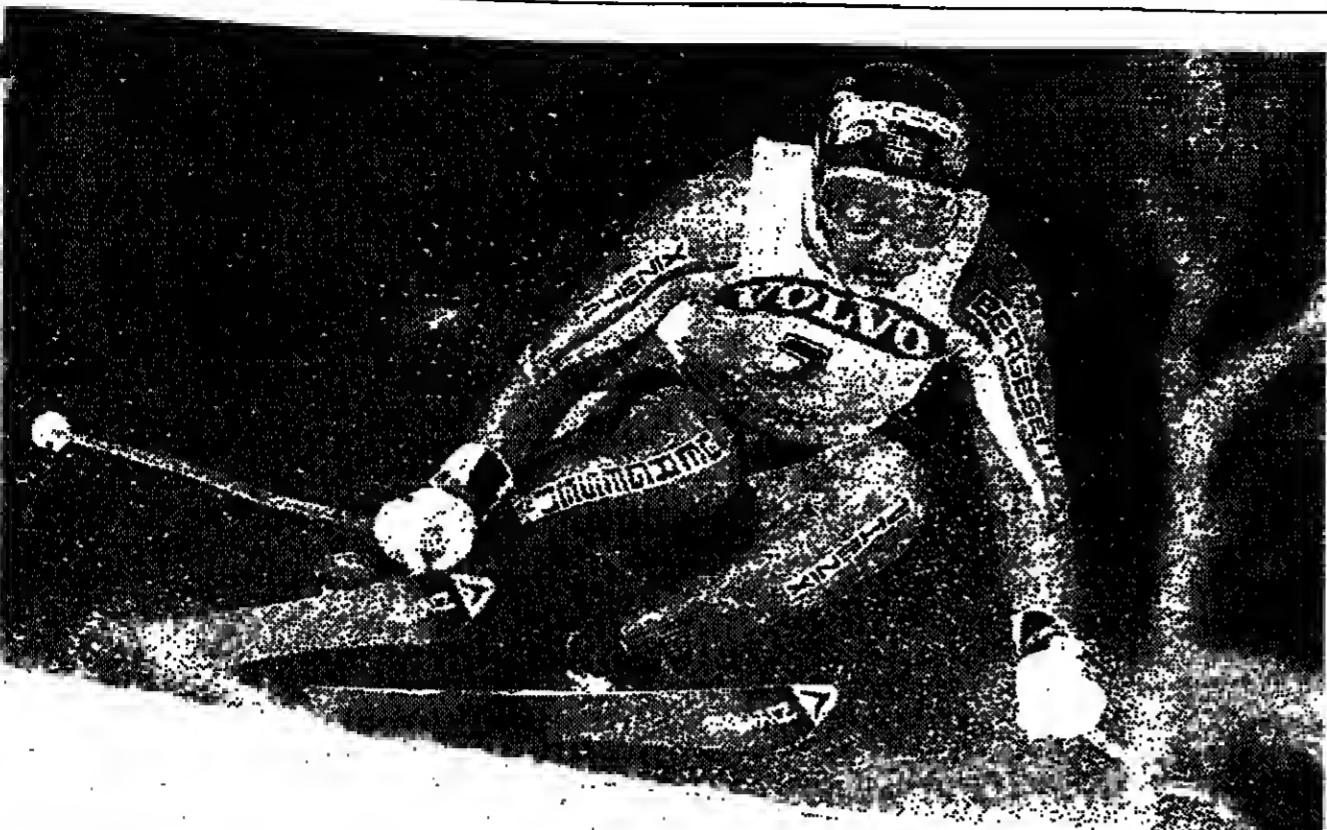
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(Continued on next page)

MONDAY SPORTS SKIING



Kjetil Andre Aamodt, with his victory in the super-giant on Sunday, became the first Norwegian to win a World Cup race in Norway.

Aamodt Wins for Home Crowd

Icy Super-G Race in Norway; Heinzer Clinches Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
KVITFJELL, Norway — The Olympic champion Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway won a men's World Cup super-giant slalom on Sunday on the course built for the event at the 1994 Lillehammer Games.

Aamodt, a double gold medalist at the world championships, skied the steep Kvitfjell course 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Lillehammer in one minute, 31.59 seconds. "I made a lot of mistakes at the top where it was icy," he said. "Other than that my line was good and I pushed hard."

"It means so much to win before the home fans," he added. His victory was the first by a Norwegian in a World Cup event in Norway.

Aamodt, who said he almost lost his left pole, finished 0.30 second ahead of Daniel Maher of Switzerland. Dieter Thoen of Austria was third, 0.21 seconds behind Maher, and Patrik Jaerbyn of Sweden was fourth.

Aamodt consolidated his second place in the overall World Cup standings behind Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg. Girardelli, who has an almost unassailable lead with five races left, finished outside the top 20 on Sunday. He has 1,253 points overall. He has 1,253 points overall.

On Saturday, Franz Heinzer of Switzerland achieved his primary goal of the season by clinching his third successive World Cup downhill title. Despite a disappointing 10th place in a race down a steep, icy course, Heinzer did just enough to take an unbeatable lead with only one downhill left, in Are, Sweden, next week.

"The only positive thing is that I've won the downhill World Cup title, which was my main goal this season," said Heinzer, 30. "But I would have liked to finish in the top three here on the Olympic piste."

"I'm not in such great shape and I made a lot of mistakes," he added. "I was very lucky."

Again Assinger of Austria won the race. It was his second victory in a week. Heinzer now has 527 downhill points to 427 points for Atle Skarvald of Norway, the silver medalist at the Japan world championships, who was ninth on Saturday.

level with Heinzer if he wins at Are and Heinzer fails to score, the title would then be decided by the best top finishes in the season. Heinzer has won three downhills and Skarvald so far only once.

Heinzer, who has 14 World Cup victories, won the discipline in 1991 and 1992. The world champion in 1991, he has never won an Olympic medal — his best was sixth at Albertville in 1992.

Assinger, 28, who won a World Cup downhill in the Sierra Nevada in Spain last week, won the race in one minute, 43.13 seconds. Werner Perathoner of Italy was second,

0.08 second behind Assinger, and Hannes Trinkl of Austria was third, 0.05 second behind Perathoner.

"It was important for my credibility to win here," Assinger said, adding that he wanted to show that the race in Spain — his first downhill victory — was not a fluke.

"On the course inspection it looked like an ice rink," he said. "I thought it might be best to do it with ice skates on."

Aamodt said he saw no real chance of preventing Girardelli from taking a record fifth overall title.

"If I win every race I might, I'll certainly try," he said, but added he would be more than happy to win the super-giant slalom and giant slalom World Cup titles.

Aamodt overtook his teammate Jan Einar Thorsen in the super-giant standings; Heinzer is third. Skarvald crashed about halfway through the downhill into safety netting on a steep turn but was unhurt.

The Olympic downhill champion, Patrick Ortlieb of Austria, finished eighth despite a knee injury. The World Cup moves to Sweden after a giant slalom in Oppdal, Norway, on Tuesday. (Reuters, AP)

Seizinger Narrows Gap on Wachter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
KLOVSJO, Sweden — Katja Seizinger of Germany boosted her chances of taking the overall women's World Cup ski title with her first giant slalom victory ever.

Seizinger, who has already won the women's downhill title, skied an amazing second leg in fading light on the icy and technically difficult Supervangen course on Saturday. Anita Wachter, the overall leader, finished well down the field, and Seizinger narrowed the gap in the standings between herself and the top-placed Austrian.

And Wachter lost her leadership of the giant slalom standings to Carole Merle of France, who finished third. Heidi Zeller of Switzerland, clocked a surprisingly quick second leg time to come in second, 0.11 seconds behind Seizinger's winning time for two legs of two minutes, 2.71 seconds.

It was Zeller's best giant slalom placing. Both legs were run an hour later than scheduled after high morning winds forced a delay. Though early sunlight had faded, the course was hard but not exceptionally icy, skiers said.

Wachter, who has had a cold this week, slipped to 11th place on the first leg and lost more than a second when she nearly missed two turns. She now has a much narrower

margin of safety over Seizinger with one race remaining in each of the four World Cup disciplines next week in Are, Sweden.

Seizinger's victory gave her 1,116 points, 50 shon of Wachter's 1,166, in the overall standings. Merle has 946.

The German said she felt that the victory, on such a complex and icy course, made her a possibility for the overall title for the first time. "It was a big surprise for me to win a giant slalom, especially on this course," she said, "but perhaps from today I can think seriously about doing better in the technical disciplines."

"I really started thinking of the overall title after today's race," she said. "Anita is still in a better position — she has 50 points more — but it is going to be interesting," she said. "She is under pressure, but she is capable of doing well under pressure."

Merle's third place took her to the top of the giant slalom standings with 300, 44 points ahead of Wachter. Merle said Wachter was very tired and feeling the pressure from her fast-approaching rivals.

"It's easier for us to chase her," Merle said. "She's having a bad time, and she's going to have a really difficult week."

Merle said she wanted to concentrate on repeating last year's giant slalom/super-giant double. (Reuters, AP)

France Captures 5 Nations Rugby Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — The flanker Philippe Benetton scored two tries to help a lackluster France to a 26-10 victory over Wales and the title in the Five Nations rugby tournament.

In Dublin, Ireland exceeded its wildest expectations to beat England, 17-3, later Saturday, dashing English hopes of a third straight title.

England had a chance to tie France if it beat Ireland. Then the title would be decided on point differential. But England's loss ended any chance of that as England wound up 2-2 for the tournament along with Scotland and Ireland.

France ended the championship with three victories and one defeat, winning its first title since 1989. England wound up in third place behind Scotland on points differential. Ireland finished fourth and Wales last.

The French had been looking for a big victory to secure the title, but until Benetton's second try in the last minute, the Parc des Princes crowd was jeering at its team's disappointing display.

Benetton had scored the only try of the first half in the 20th minute and Jean-Baptiste Lafond contributed a second in the 67th. The French conceded a home try against Wales for the first time in more than a decade.

The winger Nigel Walker went over 10 minutes from the end to finish the only threatening Welsh move of the afternoon. Solid Welsh defense to some extent prevented the French from giving full rein to the flair they had shown at times in their previous matches in the tournament.

But France was also let down by poor handling at crucial moments and an inability to convert their domination into points. But Benetton's late try finished off the best French action, which started inside their own half. Aubin Hueber, the French scrumhalf, broke clear down the right side but selfishly passed to Benetton when he could probably have scored himself.

The French failed to get their game flowing in the second half but finally produced something to applaud in Lafond's try. The French players swung the ball across the entire pitch for Lafond to score.

SCORES: FRANCE - Tries: Philippe Benetton 2, Jean-Baptiste Lafond. Penalties: Thierry Lacroix 3. Conversion: Lafond. WALES - Try: Nigel Walker. Penalty: Nigel Jenkins. Conversion: Jenkins.

Ireland 17, England 3; England, needing to win by 25 points to capture the title, was powerless to resist the Irish in the second half after reaching halftime tied at 3-3.

Ireland's new flyhalf, Eric Elwood, kicked 12 points, with lock Mick Galwey scoring a last-minute try. From the moment Elwood put the Irish 9-3 ahead five minutes into the second half, England was in serious trouble.

Elwood's measured kicking at all corners frustrated the visitors, whose only points came from a penalty from Jonathan Webb. Neither side managed to score until Elwood landed his first penalty attempt from 40 meters 12 minutes before halftime.

Webb drew, England level six minutes later. In the second half, Elwood, playing in only his second test match, kicked a penalty and two drop-goals.

The English gained plenty of lineout possession, but were never allowed the space to create and attack. Elwood's second drop-goal took Ireland two scores ahead before Galwey, fed by the Irish captain, Michael Bradley, held off Tony Lupton to crash over in the left corner.

SCORES: IRELAND - Try: Michael Galwey. Penalties: Eric Elwood (3). Drop-goal: Elwood. ENGLAND - Penalty: Jonathan Webb. (Reuters, AP)

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 19. (Continued)

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their performance for the week.

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various NASDAQ stocks and their performance for the week.

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various NYSE stocks and their performance for the week.

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various AMEX stocks and their performance for the week.

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their performance for the week.

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MONDAY SPORTS AUTO RACING

Mansell Wins First Indy Race

Surfers Paradise, Australia — Nigel Mansell of Britain added a chapter to motor racing record books Sunday by said he still had a lot to learn about driving an Indy car.

After a victorious IndyCar debut in the Australian Grand Prix, Mansell said the next race, in Arizona on April 4, would be a venture into the unknown.

"There's a lot to learn," he said. "You can't compare it to anything but Formula One does."

Mansell made a stunning start to his IndyCar career, winning the 65-lap race through the streets of the Queensland holiday resort in a record time of 1 hour, 52 minutes, 28.86 seconds. It was his first drive since quitting Formula One last year in a dispute with the team manager, Frank Williams, over his 1993 contract.

In the pole position after setting a lap record in the qualifying session, Mansell became the first driver to win his first Indy Grand Prix since the late Graham Hill when he roared out of the pits on cold tires.

1992 Formula One champion's first victory on Australian soil.

"I can't remember the last time I enjoyed racing like that," a jubilant Mansell said.

He now moves from street circuits to the high speed one-mile oval raceway at Phoenix, Arizona.

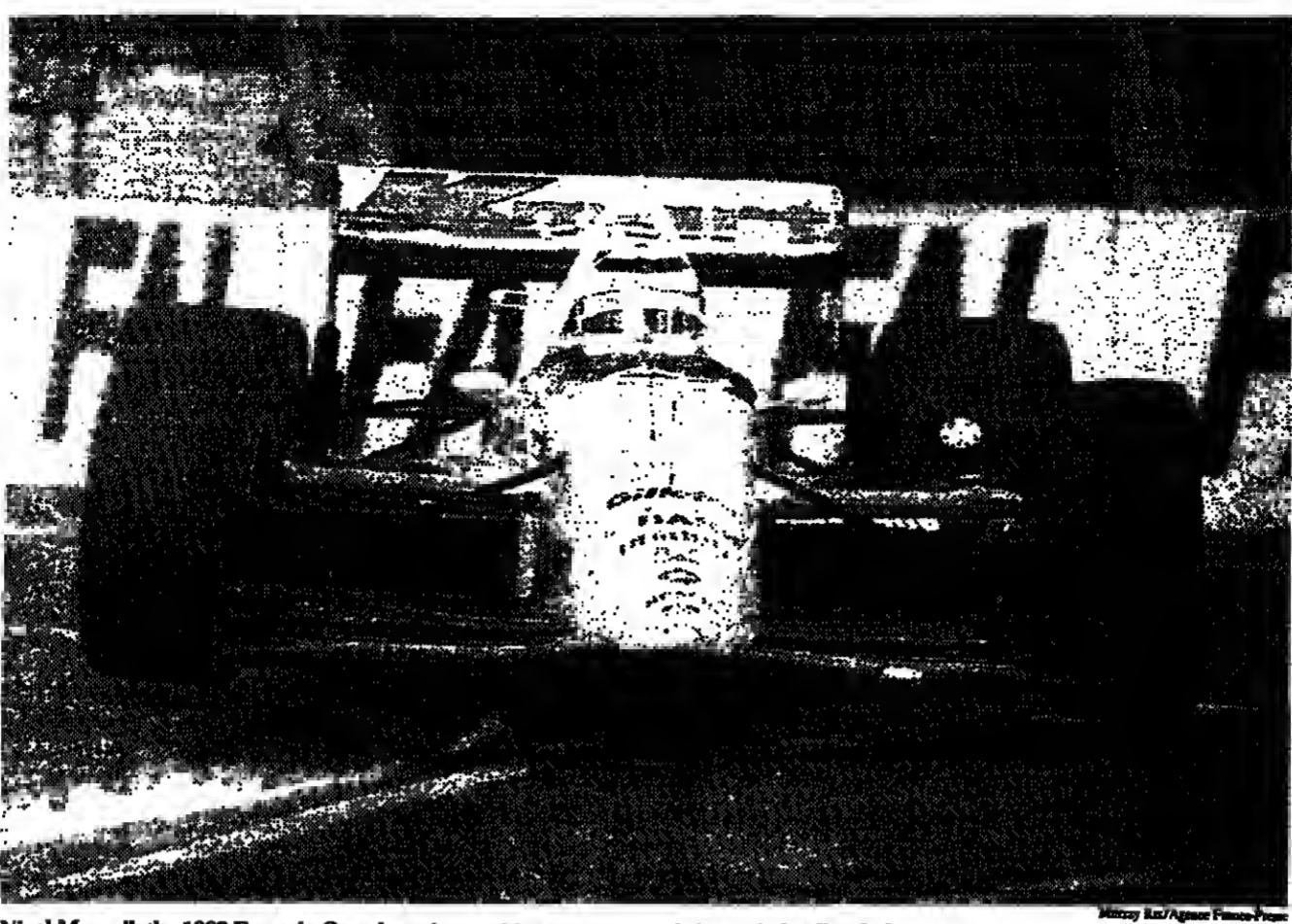
"It's a different science on an oval and that's going to be the biggest challenge in two weeks' time. At least the road circuit is similar to what I've known all my career."

Ernstlöhner Fittipaldi, who finished 5.113 seconds behind Mansell on Sunday after a tough duel, said his rival would find oval racing a challenge.

"It is a very demanding, very intense type of driving," said the Brazilian, who switched to Indy cars in 1984 after two Formula One titles.

Mansell made several errors during the race. His car barely made it across the finish line, splintering and chocking, before the fuel supply dried up.

He also had a puncture, clipped a barrier wall and left a streak of burning rubber when he roared out of the pits on cold tires.



Nigel Mansell, the 1992 Formula One champion, on his way to a record victory in his first IndyCar race, in Surfer's Paradise, Australia.

Brazil Takes Title In Youth Soccer

Sydney — A searing left-foot shot in the last minute by the striker Ghan gave Brazil a 2-1 victory over Ghana in the final of the World Youth Soccer Championship.

Ghan's stunning goal was a fitting finale to a high-quality game in which the Brazilian favorites battled back from a half-time deficit to win a record third victory in this under-20 tournament.

Ghana, appearing in the 16-nation competition for the first time, had gone ahead in the 12th minute on Saturday through a spectacular header from their youngest player, Emmanuel Daah. The 16-year-old rose above the Brazilian defense to hammer the ball home from a cross on the left by Augustine Ahiifor.

The Ghanaians, playing with six members of the team that won the under-17 cup two years ago and with the multimillion-dollar midfielder Nii Lamptey dominating, deserved to be ahead at the break.

But they faced a different Brazil after halftime and the pre-announced favorite got the goal it desperately needed within four minutes. Midfielder Adriano, strangely substituted in the first half, threaded a superb ball through the Ghanaian defense for Yan to latch on to and push past the goalkeeper, Ben Owu.

The equalizer triggered a wave of Brazilian attacks and climaxed with Ghan's match winner.

Brazil's coach, Julio Leal, said the match was a return to his country's best brand of football and it augured well for Brazil's prospects for the World Cup, last captured 23 years ago in Mexico.

"In my team, there could possibly be three players in the 1994 World Cup," Leal said.

Earlier Saturday, a brilliant goal four minutes from the end of the match by Julian Joachim gave England a 2-1 victory over Australia and third place in the youth championship. Joachim whizzed past three defenders before rounding the goalkeeper, Vincent Matassa, and calmly slotting the ball into the net.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	28	18	.609
New Jersey	26	24	.520
Boston	23	26	.469
Philadelphia	20	29	.408
Washington	18	31	.367
Central Division			
Chicago	25	20	.556
Cleveland	21	24	.467
Charlotte	20	25	.442
Atlanta	19	26	.419
Indiana	18	27	.398
Orlando	17	28	.375
Washington	16	29	.354
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Houston	22	22	.500
San Antonio	20	24	.452
Utah	19	25	.430
Denver	17	27	.383
Minnesota	15	29	.340
Dallas	14	30	.317
Pacific Division			
Phoenix	23	21	.522
Seattle	22	22	.500
Portland	21	23	.479
Los Angeles	19	25	.430
Golden State	18	26	.408
Sacramento	17	27	.383

NCAA Tournament

EAST REGIONAL																																																																																																																																											
Team	W	L	Pct																																																																																																																																								
Massachusetts	24	16	.600																																																																																																																																								
Virginia	23	17	.573																																																																																																																																								
New Mexico	22	18	.550																																																																																																																																								
Cincinnati	21	19	.521																																																																																																																																								
North Carolina	20	20	.500																																																																																																																																								
Arizona	19	21	.476																																																																																																																																								
South Carolina	18	22	.448																																																																																																																																								
Florida	17	23	.426																																																																																																																																								
Georgia	16	24	.400																																																																																																																																								
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ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL			
Match	Wicket	Runs	Over
India vs. Sri Lanka	5	148	40
West Indies vs. Australia	6	152	40
England vs. New Zealand	7	165	40
South Africa vs. Pakistan	8	170	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	9	175	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	10	180	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	11	185	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	12	190	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	13	195	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	14	200	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	15	205	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	16	210	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	17	215	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	18	220	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	19	225	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	20	230	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	21	235	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	22	240	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	23	245	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	24	250	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	25	255	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	26	260	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	27	265	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	28	270	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	29	275	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	30	280	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	31	285	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	32	290	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	33	295	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	34	300	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	35	305	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	36	310	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	37	315	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	38	320	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	39	325	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	40	330	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	41	335	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	42	340	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	43	345	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	44	350	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	45	355	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	46	360	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	47	365	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	48	370	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	49	375	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	50	380	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	51	385	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	52	390	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	53	395	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	54	400	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	55	405	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	56	410	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	57	415	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	58	420	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	59	425	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	60	430	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	61	435	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	62	440	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	63	445	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	64	450	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	65	455	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	66	460	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	67	465	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	68	470	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	69	475	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	70	480	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	71	485	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	72	490	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	73	495	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	74	500	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	75	505	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	76	510	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	77	515	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	78	520	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	79	525	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	80	530	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	81	535	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	82	540	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	83	545	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	84	550	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	85	555	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	86	560	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	87	565	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	88	570	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	89	575	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	90	580	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	91	585	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	92	590	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	93	595	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	94	600	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	95	605	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	96	610	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	97	615	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	98	620	40
Kenya vs. Zimbabwe	99	625	40
Uganda vs. Kenya	100	630	40

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION			
Match	Wicket	Runs	Over
PSV Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	1	148	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	2	152	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	3	156	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	4	160	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	5	164	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	6	168	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	7	172	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	8	176	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	9	180	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	10	184	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	11	188	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	12	192	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	13	196	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	14	200	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	15	204	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	16	208	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	17	212	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	18	216	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	19	220	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	20	224	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	21	228	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	22	232	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	23	236	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	24	240	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	25	244	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	26	248	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	27	252	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	28	256	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	29	260	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	30	264	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	31	268	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	32	272	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	33	276	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	34	280	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	35	284	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	36	288	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	37	292	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	38	296	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	39	300	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	40	304	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	41	308	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	42	312	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	43	316	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	44	320	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	45	324	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	46	328	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	47	332	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	48	336	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	49	340	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	50	344	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	51	348	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	52	352	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	53	356	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	54	360	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	55	364	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	56	368	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	57	372	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	58	376	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	59	380	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	60	384	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	61	388	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	62	392	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	63	396	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	64	400	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	65	404	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	66	408	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	67	412	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	68	416	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	69	420	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Twente	70	424	40
FC Utrecht vs. FC Groningen	71	428	40
FC Vitesse vs. FC Den Bosch	72	432	40
FC Eindhoven vs. FC Tw			

MONDAY SPORTS BASKETBALL

Indiana Edges Xavier, Virginia Defeats UMass in NCAA 2d Round



California's K. J. Roberts, left, and Lamond Murray came at Grant Hill of Duke from both sides for a steal. The Golden Bears kept coming throughout the game and sent the Blue Devils, the defending champions, out of the NCAA tournament with an 82-77 victory.

Louisville Blasts Oklahoma State to Gain Round of 16

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... Louisville broke a 51-51 tie by scoring eight in a row. The Cardinals ran off 12 straight points — a streak ending with a 3-point shot by Brewer. Then, after the two teams played on even terms for three minutes, Louisville broke a 51-51 tie by scoring eight in a row. The Cardinals ran off 12 straight points — a streak ending with a 3-point shot by Brewer.

California Coaching Prodigy Makes the Bears Truly Golden

By Thomas George... ROSEMONT, Ill. — You could have found Todd Bozeman seven years ago as a key player for Rhode Island. Or five years ago in Crystal City, Virginia, delivering Federal Express packages. Or four years ago at outside as an assistant coach at Tulane. Or over the past three years as an assistant at California.

their game and not them as people. They know that I care. They understand that I'm coming from the heart. "I am a product of the civil rights movement," he continued. "There are many who have died that made this opportunity possible. I'm the product of the guys like Big House Gaines, Will Robinson, Ed Martin, John Chaney, guys who toiled long and hard for opportunities to coach and waged wars on stereotypes and racism that opened doors for black coaches. None of this is lost on me. I thank God every day."

had been loyal to Campanelli, that he should have resigned. "I was loyal — I busted my tail for Coach Campanelli," Bozeman said. "I was in no position to resign. I have a wife and a 10-month-old son and responsibility. I always talked to Coach Campanelli about any problems with the team from the first day I came. We tried to find solutions together. After the Arizona loss, his last game, it was Coach Campanelli that encouraged the players to have a meeting among themselves. They did and went to the administrators. And the school had already made its decision."

opening round here Thursday night. It was Bozeman, during a timeout with 22 seconds left on Thursday, who called for the play that resulted in guard Jason Kidd's winning basket with only one second left. "I was in control and he has our respect on every level." Bozeman grew up in Forrestville, Maryland, and after graduating from Rhode Island was a part-time assistant coach for his old high school while working as a deliveryman. He saw how he could speak the players' language, how much fun the job was, and quickly decided that coaching would be his profession.

Bozeman's coaching career began in 1984 when he was named interim coach of the Cardinals. He was named permanent coach in 1985. "Plus," he added, "he wanted to play basketball in a style that almost brought the game to a halt. With a young team that wanted to run, it was friction and an impossible situation. Now everything is different. Coach Bozeman eats with us and it's like he's one of the players. He plays on the scout team and the games get rough. He is in control and he has our respect on every level."

SIDELINES

Parma Ends Milan's Unbeaten Streak

ROME (Reuters) — AC Milan, the Italian soccer champion and the runaway first division leader, ended its record 58-match league unbeaten run on Sunday with a 1-0 loss at home to Parma.

Hostetler Ready to Sign With Raiders

NEW YORK (AP) — Spurned by the New York Giants, free agent Jeff Hostetler apparently has found a home with the Los Angeles Raiders. Asked about reports that the quarterback will sign a multiyear deal with the Raiders, a National Football League executive said, "It's being worked on."

Wakahanada Beaten in Sumo Match

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — The American wrestler Musashimaru ended Wakahanada's unbeaten streak Sunday, throwing him out of the ring on the eighth day of the 15-day Spring Grand Sumo Tournament.

Sponsorship Incentive for Reynolds?

ATLANTA (AP) — Butch Reynolds has been offered sponsorship deals by two companies as an incentive to drop his claim of \$27.3 million against track and field's world governing body, according to a source close to the case.

For the Record

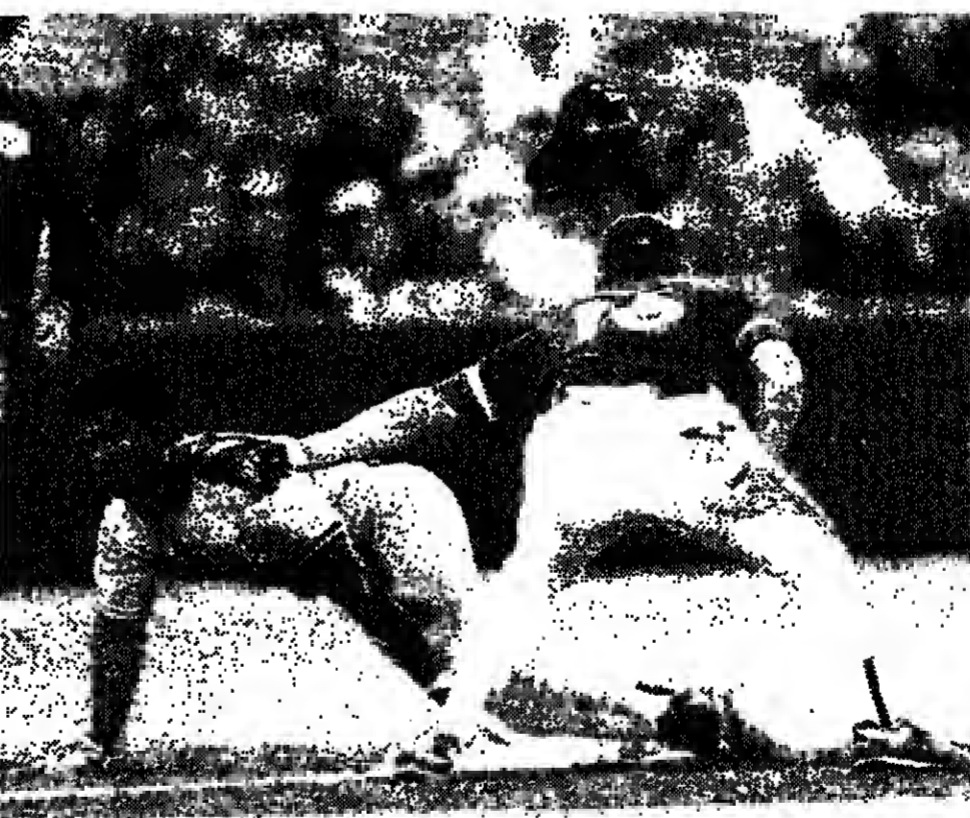
Riddick Bowe will make the second defense of his heavyweight title against Jesse Ferguson on May 22 at RFK Stadium in Washington, according to published reports. Yuri Arbachakov of Russia retained his World Boxing Council flyweight title on Saturday when the referee halted his scheduled 12-round bout against the Thai challenger Muangchai Kititaksem in the ninth round in Bangkok.

Puckett Is Hitting His Stride

The Associated Press It looks like Kirby Puckett is ready. Puckett had three hits, drove in three runs, had the game-winning homer in the eighth inning and scored two runs on Saturday, leading the Minnesota Twins over the Boston Red Sox, 5-4, in a split-squad game.

Ditka in Bid For Dolphins

The Associated Press MIAMI — Mike Ditka, the former coach of the Chicago Bears, is leading a group of Chicago investors who are offering to buy control of the National Football League's Miami Dolphins from the Robbie family, which owns heavy losses on the late Joe Robbie's estate.



Sliding into third on a triple, the Dodgers' Raul Monesi lost his helmet but was safe as the Toronto third baseman Tom Quinnan missed the tag. But the Jays won the split-squad exhibition game, 4-3.

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